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CONGRESS WARNED OF BLOW TO CUBA IN RAW SUGAR DUTY

Ways and Means Committee Informed That the Proposed Import Would Mean Serious Results to Island Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While the Administration, the Republican leadership of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are floundering along in a policy of drift and indecision with regard to the feasibility of early enactment of the formidable tariff schedule recently passed by the House, foreign nations are preparing, it is said, to launch their protest at the economic wall which the United States proposes to set up against importations.

The first protest of a vigorous character was made on behalf of Cuba in the form of a letter submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House urging that the proposed import of a cent a pound on raw sugar would lead to "political and financial bankruptcy" of the island Republic. The letter of protest was written by H. S. Rubens of New York, formerly counsel of Cuban patriots.

Apart from the effect that it would have on Cuba, the letter intimated that the imports proposed might have unfortunate effects on the United States' relations with all South and Central America. South American countries are viewing the situation with alarm and occasional hints from Canadian authorities indicate that a feeling of apprehension is present on the northern border of the United States.

Possible Effects Summarized

Mr. Rubens summarized the effects that the proposed tariff on sugar might produce as follows:

"1. Cuba will not be able to pay her American creditors; the vast sum she now owes.

"2. A limitation of her earning power, as she is practically dependent on her sugar, means the limitation of her purchasing power, and this will affect the great exports from the United States to Cuba.

"3. Cuba is practically dependent on her customs duties for her governmental income. This fiscal system was established for Cuba by the United States during American intervention. A falling off of revenue will

under such conditions the United States would have to intervene in Cuba or annex the island.

"4. If it intervened it would have to assume the problem of the reestablishment of the economic conditions in Cuba, which could only be done by fostering her sugar industry.

"5. If the United States annexed Cuba, because of distress brought about by American tariff action, the result would naturally be the free entry of Cuban sugar into the United States, and the condition of the American producers who thoughtlessly demanded this increase of duty to two cents per pound, would be the very reverse of what they are now seeking.

South American Judgment

"And if, ignoring the peculiar conditions which have arisen in Cuba, inspired, I repeat, by the American Government's request for greater sugar production and if, by deliberately hostility to her main support, Cuba should be reduced to a state of control or ownership by the United States, whatever may be the historical judgment of the future, certain it is that the rest of the Latin-American world, which has been unjustifiably alarmed by propaganda in the struggle for their trade, as to the imperialistic tendencies of the United States on the western continent, these nations, fully understanding the conditions, might perhaps consider the proposed tariff as a means to an end—the end of the independent Republic of Cuba."

The writer of the letter to the Ways and Means Committee pointed out that Cuban interests are already indebted to American interests to the tune of \$350,000,000 and that tariff discrimination would make it more difficult to meet these obligations. The protest was sent to the house on the eve of the arrival in Washington of a Cuban commercial mission which has come here for the purpose of arranging for a loan and also to discuss with congressional leaders and with the Department of State the proposed sugar tariff and the possibility of a higher preferential rate on sugar in case the proposed sugar tariff is made effective. The mission is headed by Sebastian Gelabert, the Cuban secretary of finance. It will be received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, this morning, and it is the understanding that arrangements have been made for a hearing for the mission before the Senate Finance Committee.

Cuban Mission's Statement

Referring to the sugar import and the proposed loan, a statement issued on behalf of the mission said in part:

"Some of these consequences of the tariff are said to be: Impossibility of Cuba to pay her American creditors; vast curtailment of the \$500,000,000 trade of the United States with Cuba through inability of Cuba to purchase; possible bankruptcy."

"The question of a loan by the United States to Cuba is also scheduled for

consideration, in order that the financial conditions of the island may more rapidly be improved. The mission is reported to be prepared to demonstrate to our government Cuba's capacity to repay any loan she may require.

"The mission comes to Washington relying on the friendship of the people of the United States toward Cuba to hear Cuba's case and treat with her sympathetically. The mission is regarded as one of the most important ever sent to the United States by Cuba, emphasizing the extent to which the proposed sugar tariff is calculated to affect the economic life of the island."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HOW JAPAN VIEWS AMERICA'S ACTION

Public Opinion Appears Undecided as to the Washington Conference Largely Because Results Cannot Be Reckoned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — A statement summarizing the state of public opinion in Japan regarding the coming Washington conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions has been supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by courtesy of the Japanese Embassy here. The statement, which was intended for the Embassy files, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, was issued to the press in error, and the headings which accompanied its publication in the British press, particularly in their reference to the United States, have met with considerable disapproval in official Japanese circles.

The public in Japan, the Embassy states, seems to have been struck by the suddenness with which the President of the United States brought forward his proposal for a conference on the reduction of armaments and the settling of the Pacific problem. Nothing was said at first in disagreement with the proposals because it was generally assumed that America was deeply concerned with the question of international peace and the solution of the Pacific problem, but later on a feeling gradually became manifested that Great Britain was responsible for the real initiative lying behind the proposal.

This feeling changed the character of public discussion from questions of the conference to that of a continuation of the existing armament differences.

Japan is stated to ready to reduce her military plans to the minimum necessary for her own self-defense on condition that America frankly and promptly adopts a similar course.

Inconsistencies Alleged

With regard to the Pacific question, the statement declares that the newspapers in Japan ask what is actually to be discussed at the conference.

Japan's Chinese and Siberian policy has already been decided upon, and the Shantung and the Yap questions have surely been settled under the terms of the Peace Treaty with Germany.

"Supposing," says the statement, "that America's real intention lies in a desire to force China into the adoption of open door and equal opportunities policies and other similar restrictions, why does not America adopt such measures herself and suggest them for Australasia? It is surely unreasonable, too, that Italy should be made a party to the Pacific conference to the exclusion of Holland and the South and Central American republics."

"If the United States annexed Cuba, because of distress brought about by American tariff action, the result would naturally be the free entry of Cuban sugar into the United States, and the condition of the American producers who thoughtlessly demanded this increase of duty to two cents per pound, would be the very reverse of what they are now seeking.

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"vast curtailment of the \$500,000,000 trade of the United States with Cuba through inability of Cuba to purchase; possible bankruptcy."

AMERICAN INDIAN BUREAU ATTACKED

School Money Squandered and Indians Kept Helpless Under System That Enriches Agents, Congressman Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Appealing for justice to the American Indians at the hands of Congress, M. Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in the House, denounced the attitude of the Indian Bureau toward the wards of the government, as the "embodiment of bureaucracy, a despotic, arbitrary domain which has been permitted to exist and flourish without check."

Possessed of \$1,000,000,000 in money and property, Mr. Kelly declared that the Indians have been held in a state of subjugation by the whims of a bureau which has squandered millions of the nation's money without achieving anything in the way of bringing the Indians to intelligent citizenship.

"The bureau has sought to make such use of the Indians' funds as would unfit them for the management of their own affairs and their own property," Mr. Kelly claimed, "for the reason that it would soon have no purpose to exist if it had done otherwise."

Army of Employees

The hearings before the Indian Affairs Committee during the recent investigation of conditions on the reservations, he said, show that the Indian Bureau has a small army of employees, special staffs and sub-bureaus that reach out into every phase of the Indians' life, bewilder Congress to the extent as well as to the Department of the Interior.

"Little wonder that the Indian is baffled and completely confused by such a complicated system," said Mr. Kelly. "Everything is directed from Washington and complaints and suggestions run a long gauntlet before finally reaching a remote and haughty administrative authority. His chances for making money are in the hands of agents and officials who thrive upon a system which depends upon his being a non-supporting, incompetent individual."

Despite the fact that many of the Indian tribes have great oil holdings and are reputed to be immensely wealthy, Mr. Kelly declared that the Indians have been treated like savages, that their lands were squandered, and the Indians were kept helpless, to the benefit of the agents.

Insufficient Wages

Each worker of the entire 26,949 has an average income of \$69 for the entire year, or \$5.75 a month," said Mr. Kelly.

Going further into employment conditions, the Pennsylvanian revealed that 12,234 Indians were employed by the Indian Bureau itself during the year, earning an average of \$130 a year. In addition he said there were 40,986 farmers and they cultivated an area of 890,700 acres, raising crops worth \$4,437,672. That means, he said, each farmer had 22 acres and received about \$110 for the entire year.

Under the system of the Indian Bureau, he said there were 55,141 Indian families outside the five civilized tribes. Of these the commissioners' report shows that 44,195 live in permanent houses.

"The quality of these houses may be understood," said Mr. Kelly, "when it is known that 14,200 of them have no floors, besides that, 10,496 families live in tents and tepees. These conditions actually exist today after all our efforts and our expenditures. They are the sure result of the bureau system of government."

"The salary list of the Bureau in 1920 was \$4,507,586. There is a reason in every dollar of that sum for the continuance of the present system. The Bureau depends upon the retention of these Indians in the position of helpless wards, huddled together on reservations, and therefore every effort is made to hold to the system."

Schoolhouse to 33 Children

Since the laws in 1887, Congress has appropriated \$115,000,000 for Indian education, he explained. The money has been spent, he claimed, but the children have not had the education.

"The Commissioner's report states that the Government has school buildings on the various reservations valued now at \$15,669,573," Mr. Kelly said. That means that money enough to provide a \$40,000 school building for every 200 children has been furnished by Congress. The report, however, states that the money has been spent to build 2450 schools. That means a school building for every 33 Indian children.

The enrollment of pupils in a mission school on the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota is evidence in point. There are 88 Indian pupils enrolled, and it takes \$125 approximately out of tribal funds to maintain each child a year. There are children on the list who entered the school eight years ago and who had 60 months schooling before being enrolled there, and they are still in the third grade.

"In this connection it is regarded as undesirable that only problems unfavorable to Japan and favorable to America should be taken up, especially those which have already been dealt with at the present moment, although American earnestness and disinterestedness are generally taken for granted.

"There is a certain current of opinion unfavorable to the American proposal, because, although theoretically it is regarded with complete approval, it is felt that a practical result cannot be reckoned upon with any degree of confidence."

NEWS SUMMARY

Indications are that a test of strength is coming soon in Congress on the Capper-Tincher bill, designed to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs. The farm group is lined up solidly behind this measure and the question arises of whether the Republican Party will yield to its demands.

p. 5

Protest of a vigorous character has been made in behalf of Cuba to the House of Representatives committee which is dealing with tariff legislation, the contention being made that the proposed impost on raw sugar would spell financial ruin to the island republic. The letter embodying the protest is written by the former counsel of the Cuban patriots in New York, and it intimates that the proposed tax might also have unpleasant effects on the United States' relations with all the South Central American countries.

p. 1

A statement issued last night by Oscar E. Keller, Independent member of the United States House of Representatives from Minnesota, strongly condemns the way in which the tax program of the Republican Party is drawn and declaring that the proposed policy will further depress industry and fail to raise enough money to meet the government's needs. Mr. Keller urges the adoption of bills which he has introduced in Congress for a higher tax rate on inheritance and a tax on land values.

p. 4

The Mexican Government, comforted with the passage in the state Legislature of Veracruz of a law making industrial profit-sharing with workers to a minimum of 10 per cent compulsory, has decided on a policy of non-intervention except to confine the law to native industries, and to eliminate a retroactive clause. All previous profit-sharing attempts are said to have failed.

p. 2

Senator Borah's proposal to reduce government expenses by cutting the army to 100,000 men is meeting with considerable favor in the Senate, and the prospects of its adoption are said to be exceedingly bright. If the Military Affairs Committee shows a disposition to smother his resolution, Senator Borah intends to take the measure to the floor of the Senate.

p. 1

The policy of the American Indian bureaus was severely condemned recently in the United States House of Representatives by Congressman M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who declared that the Indians were being treated like savages, that their lands were squandered, and the Indians were kept helpless, to the benefit of the agents.

p. 1

The opinion of George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will, it is expected, carry much weight when the question of Upper Silesia comes up before the Supreme Council in Paris. Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at the French capital, armed with full authority to represent the British dominions. Wojoek Korfany, the Polish leader, is at the scene of the conference but has been refused a passport to London. The real conflict will be between Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George. If the former gives way, he may find himself condemned by the French Chamber. On not one general political subject, it is believed, are France and England in actual accord, but both sides realize the need of maintaining cordial relations. Competent political observers declare that the meeting of today may mark the turning point on the end of the journey of the Anglo-French entente.

Upward of 17,000 names of alleged draft evaders issued by the War Department between June 5 and July 4 were published on Saturday in the Congressional Record. The list occupied 80 printed pages.

p. 1

The determination of the British Prime Minister and others interested in reducing the public expenditure has resulted in the appointment of a committee of eminent business men to advise the Cabinet on the present situation. Another important event has been the passing through the Commons of the new liquor bill.

p. 2

Conditions in Morocco are still causing the Spanish Government great anxiety. Anthony Maura, the Conservative leader, had an audience of the King on Saturday and the situation was discussed in detail.

p. 1

With one exception, all members of Dail Eireann now serving sentences for crimes are to be released.

p. 1

A statement intended for the Japanese Embassy files in London, and erroneously issued to the press, reveals the fact that Japan is willing to reduce her defensive armament to a minimum provided that America will do the same. In regard to the "open door" policy as advocated for China, Japanese public opinion asks, why should the same consideration not apply also to America and Australia?

As to the Shantung and Yap questions, the Japanese point out, these were respectively settled by the Versailles Treaty. The statement also expresses surprise that Italy has been invited to take part in the conference and asks why not Holland and the South American states.

p. 1

DRIVE TO CUT ARMY GAINS SUPPORTERS

Senator Borah Will Take Proposal to Reduce Army to 100,000 to Floor of Senate If Military Committee Opposes Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Unless the Senate Military Affairs Committee responds favorably to the appeal to cut the army to 100,000 men in accordance with the resolution of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, proponents of the measure intend to carry their fight for reduction of the military establishment to the floor, where a battle royal awaits.

p. 1

Coming at a crucial moment when the party

over the question of Upper Silesia, according to competent political observers.

The Council will be reenforced by the presence of Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, who left on Saturday to carry out the policy embodied in President Harding's acceptance of the Council's invitation.

Kemalists Troubled

The personnel of the British party indicates the strong possibility of Near Eastern questions occupying a prominent place on the agenda after the Silesian questions have been disposed of. Lord Curzon will be assisted by the presence of experts from the Eastern department of the Foreign Office.

During the last few days the situation in Asia Minor has been complicated by the attitude of the Angora Government which has been equally treacherous toward both Great Britain and France, despite the heavy Turkish defeat which has completely changed the aspect of affairs since the last allied offer made to Athens and Angora. Bekir Sami Bey has again proved his worth in diplomatic negotiations by concluding an agreement with the French Government in Paris, but he has now been repudiated along with his agreement by the Angora Government.

On the other hand, the Moscow-Angora agreement, under which the Bolsheviks are granted concessions unfavorable to the interests of England and France has been ratified by the Kemalists, while the British subjects, who were to have been released in exchange for the Kemalist prisoners repatriated from Malta, are still in captivity and are reported to be undergoing great hardships at the hands of the Turks.

Bulgaria May Be Present

General Townshend, who was intending to proceed to the Near East to use his good offices in the promotion of peace, has abandoned his intended visit owing to the disapproval of the British Government which sees no useful purpose in the project at this moment.

There is no doubt in British official circles that, despite the hammering their troops have received at the hands of the Greeks, the Angora Turks are not yet ready to seek mediation at the hands of the Supreme Council, and of course the military successes of the Greeks do not tend to make them seek interference on the eve of their reported final attack on Angora. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the status of Constantinople and the Straits will be considered at Paris.

There is little doubt that the Belgian delegates will take part in the deliberations of the Paris conference. The agenda is still in process of compilation, but it has been definitely settled that other problems apart from Upper Silesia will be dealt with. Mr. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has had a lengthy interview with Lord Curzon this week at the Foreign Office and has returned to Brussels to report to his government.

The Belgians are not particularly concerned with the Silesian question, but it is understood their main interest is in the continued application of the sanctions, and the conduct of the trial of war criminals, both matters on which important decisions are expected to be reached by the Supreme Council. It is also understood that the Belgian Government is particularly interested in the Russian situation and is anxious that its delegates to the conference should press the Allies to do something to alleviate economic conditions in Soviet territory.

MEAT PACKERS HOLD THREE-DAY CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Practical consideration of subjects extremely important to the producer, the packer and the public is declared to be the chief feature of the program for the sixteenth annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the trade, research and propaganda association of what is said to be the largest industry in the United States, which will hold sessions here for three days this week, beginning today. Effect of federal regulation on the packing industry, the packers' viewpoint, is to be explained in detail.

"Some Elements in Our Public Relations"; "The Benefit to the Public and Trade Through Adoption of Improved Merchandising Methods"; "Helpful Hints on Packing House Operation"; "Extravagances in Delivery Service," and "The Human Element in Industry," are some of the topics of addresses to be delivered. Thomas E. Wilson of this city, president of the institute, will preside over the general sessions.

JEWISH POGROMS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—M. R. Benedict, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, is to testify at hearing on freight rates on grain, grain products and hay before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on August 15. He will go to the request of the South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners and will officially represent the State Department of Agriculture and the Farm Bureau Federation. Farmers throughout the State have furnished him specific cases in which railway freight charges have made shipments unprofitable.

Mr. Benedict has collected data on all parts of the State which will support the claim for lower rates. Among the items specifically asked to be covered by farmers in reports to him were:

ITALY'S WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

Senator Tittoni Praises Plan of Mr. Harding in Speech at Williamstown, and Asks All Nations to Join the League

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Reiterating with specific application to the disarmament conference to be held in Paris, Senator Tittoni expressed it as his firm conviction that world liberty and justice can be more easily achieved by "the transformation of the present League of Nations on the basis of the principles enunciated by Italy than by the creation of a new League on the abandoned ruins of the old."

Isolation Opposed

He spoke in part as follows:

"Before entering upon the brief study of the contribution by Italy to international law which forms the subject of my lecture this evening, allow me to note the felicitous coincidence or thought which, judging from what has been said by my eminent colleagues, prevails in this most interesting and important gathering.

"Thus at a time when nearly all the nations seem to have been seized by an economic madness which prompts them to surround themselves by economic barriers, increasingly insurmountable, it is most gratifying to me to hear Professor Vialeto declare so emphatically that economic isolation is not possible for any country, and that the principle of economic interdependence will sooner or later be forced upon all the nations of the world, willing or unwilling. In the same way it is most satisfactory to hear Lord Bryce declare, as he did in last evening's lecture that the development of trade relations is a guarantee for the maintenance of world peace and that economic war leads to military struggle and that therefore the attitude of governments toward world problems must not be influenced by the selfish greed or the private interests of groups of financiers."

He continued: "Amongst you as amongst all Americans there are certainly those in favor and those against the League of Nations as it is constituted today. Well I am convinced that whether favorable or otherwise you must all be in agreement in affirming that if a League of Nations must exist it cannot be based on principles and foundations other than those which I have put forward in the name of Italy.

League Necessary

"In consequence of these principles I believe that the existing League of Nations should be so changed as to include all the nations of the earth and to gain the solid support of the public opinion of the world. Further it is my firm conviction that this can be more easily and effectively accomplished by the transformation of the present League on the basis of the principles that I have enunciated than by the erection of a new League on the abandoned ruins of the old."

Turning to the question of disarmament the speaker said: "Mr. Harding has taken the initiative of calling a conference of the representatives of the principal powers for the purpose of coming to an agreement for the reduction of armaments. Italy has heartily adhered to your President's noble undertaking. What will be the result? They will undoubtedly be beneficial provided, however, all the participants in the conference give proof both in word and deed of that sincerity of purpose which seemed sometime to be wanting at the conference held in Paris for the conclusion of peace.

"In regard to Italy, no one can question her sincerity in this matter, as she has already, for economic reasons reduced her army and navy to the smallest proportion."

DAKOTA FARMERS ASK LOWER FREIGHT RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Sioux Falls, South Dakota—M. R. Benedict, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, is to testify at hearing on freight rates on grain, grain products and hay before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on August 15. He will go to the request of the South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners and will officially represent the State Department of Agriculture and the Farm Bureau Federation. Farmers throughout the State have furnished him specific cases in which railway freight charges have made shipments unprofitable.

Mr. Benedict has collected data on all parts of the State which will support the claim for lower rates. Among the items specifically asked to be covered by farmers in reports to him were:

A mount of "carry over" returns to grower; deterioration when not disposed of at once; production of the various counties in grains and hay; amount of live stock held in county and percentage of increase or decrease as

compared to 1920; information as to whether or not a normal acreage of hay will be cut, or if production will be decreased on current market conditions and higher rates; approximate number of carloads and tons of hay shipped from different railway stations in each county during a normal year, and names of principal markets to which hay is shipped.

In compiling figures relative to returns to the growers, it was planned to secure amounts of sale and freight charges from representative shippers to various markets, with actual bills of lading and bills of sale as evidence. In asking for this information from county farm bureaus and others, Mr. Benedict urged that no other local activity could be taken up by farmers at this time which would mean as much in dollars and cents as the railway freight question.

POLICY OF KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT

TOPEKA, Kansas—An outline of two alleged fights being waged against the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, one by Labor and one by Capital, and their apparent purposes, was prepared here on Saturday by W. L. Tugman, presiding judge of the court.

Following his statement, Judge Huglin said that the chief policy of the court was to have a line between the opposing interests which would be equitable to all.

The statement covering both cases follows in part:

"The contract which the miners' union officials were able to make with the operators with the aid of the federal government provides a wage of \$7.50 for an eight-hour day for common labor. The operators claim that the efficiency of this class of labor is now 50 per cent of what it was five years ago.

"The union officials evidently are the absolute masters in everything relating to wages, working conditions, hours of labor, methods of work, etc.

"The operators merely furnish the money, meet the payroll, sell the coal, fix the price, make the public stand the economic waste and pay the profit.

"Now, this contract, old by the Federal Coal Commission, expires next April, and it may be that the president of the district fears some interference on the part of the State of Kansas. This may account for Mr. Hewitt's strenuous efforts to obstruct the Industrial Court and destroy the industrial law. That is one phase of the question.

"The other phase, now very prominent, is the one in which the employers of labor are litigating in the state Supreme Court the right of the industrial court to fix a wage of \$3.20 for an eight-hour day in the packing industry for men and women who work on the killing and cutting floor, under conditions which can better be imagined than described.

"The people pay the price of the miners' wage and waste as well as the profit to the producers and dealers, then they buy coal and they pay the price of the packing house workers' wages when they buy the products of the packing plant."

PURCHASER OF DYE PATENTS EXAMINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Affairs of the Chemical foundation, purchaser of the former German dye patents from the alien property custodian, came under inquiry Saturday in Senate Finance Committee hearings with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the American Dyes Institute, recalled to give details of the foundation's activities.

The foundation, he said, never had refused applications for use of the patents made by American citizens. It still controls 4392 of the 4904 patents purchased in February, 1919, he said.

Mr. Choate said he had attended every meeting of the group which conceived the foundation plan and that at no time was the project discussed from any other standpoint than to serve the best interests of the American people.

Mr. Choate told the committee he had received a "lump payment" of \$25,000 last October for legal services prior to that date as counsel for the American Dyes Institute. Other and smaller payments were referred to by Senator Smoot, (R), Utah, and the attorney replied that each represented fees and expenses.

POSTAGE METER TO PRINT STAMPS

NEW YORK, New York—New York has just been introduced to the postage meter, a machine which makes every man his own stamp printer and does away with the necessity of sticking them on. The National City Bank has the first one exhibited here.

The machine, recently approved by the Post Office Department, operates similarly to the government's automatic cancelling machines. As the letters are run through it, a square about the size of a stamp is printed, in which the words "U. S. Postage Paid 2 Cents."

The machine is equipped with a register which can be set only by post office authorities. When the register shows the user has stamped as many letters as he paid for, the machine stops and has to be taken to the post office to be reset.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department has 1000 commissions for second lieutenants and only 136 applicants. The examinations for appointment are fixed for August 22 and applications must be in by August 13. The department instructed corps area commanders yesterday to do all they can to increase the number of applications.

PARLIAMENT SEES NEED FOR ECONOMY

While Committee of Eminent Business Men Is to Advise as to Possible Reductions Large Sums Are Still Being Voted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—General Smuts left for Cape Town on Friday and Mr. Lloyd George goes to Paris this weekend. These movements mark the end of the empire conference which, in its later aspect, was a preparation for the Washington conference and the meeting of the Supreme Council on Monday. Mr. Lloyd George assured the House of Commons last Monday that the government had reached a satisfactory arrangement with the French Government for this meeting. Otherwise Mr. Lloyd George has hardly appeared in the House, having been in Wales for the National Welsh Festival known as Eisteddfod.

Winston Churchill's speech on naval estimates on Wednesday emphasized his position as the second most powerful statesman here. Naval speakers like Rear Admiral Suter and Rear Admiral Adair deprecated unnecessary shipbuilding and any competition whatever with the United States and Japan. Rear Admiral Suter wanted the British delegate to Washington to be able to say "We have suspended building battleships and we ask you to do the same."

"I think the United States would agree," he added. "I know France would agree and I think Italy would." "Japan might not be so willing, but if we told her we were out for a square deal with the United States and would watch her interests in every way, if we pointed out certain economic pressure that could be put on Japan, I believe she too would agree."

Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in opening the debate, had argued that no one should suggest that the present program of replacing obsolete ships by four new capital ships to be completed early in 1925 contained any element of challenge or provocation. Precautions Necessary

Lord Lee, Colonel Amery's superior, could only listen to this House of Commons debate, and although he is the first lord and Mr. Churchill is Colonial Minister, Mr. Churchill's is far the more authentic voice. He spoke sixth after Lady Astor. Her constituency has an interest in shipbuilding and she accepted the government's position that four capital ships were necessary to keep Britain as a first-class naval power and hoped Mr. Lloyd George would say at Washington he was ready to take any steps toward peace, but he had no such precautions. Mr. Churchill substantiated his claim. His speech is received with vague mortification, as redolent of the pre-war atmosphere, but his logic is admitted and it is undeniable that he speaks for the British majority.

The financial situation demands a drastic reduction of expenditure, however, and the Cabinet is throwing on the committee of eminent business men the onus of advising them. Its chairman will be Sir Eric Geddes, who leaves the government about August 15 when the carrying of the railway's bill marks the end of his special task as Minister of Transport. His headship of the economy committee provokes cynical comment, as he has been an arch spender.

Committee Ridiculed

The House largely ridicules the establishment of this committee as a constitutional innovation, and as a help stabilized in advance because it will have no power to change the Cabinet's policies, which call for big expenditure. Public opinion, however, does not mind the means taken, provided a reduction is effected, and Mr. Lloyd George is absolutely determined

Right to sell the stock in Indiana has been denied by the Hoosier securities commission because of a statute prohibiting corporation from having more than twice as much pre-emptive as common stock. Whether this action will be accepted as final by the company will depend upon action to be taken by the executive committee at its next meeting. According to headquarters here, there are several ways in which objections raised in Indiana may be satisfied.

Officers of the Farmers Finance Corporation do not view with alarm the action of the Indiana commission.

There is nothing to prevent the company from making loans in that state, as the present ruling affects only stock sales, it is pointed out.

"It would be practically impossible to perfect a national plan that would not encounter obstructions in some states," said H. W. Avery, secretary of the Farmers Finance Corporation. "I cannot say now just what will be done, but I am sure the decision will not be a serious handicap in our plan to give producers financial independence from the government later on."

An advance toward women being treated on an equality with men in the civil service was made in the House on Friday. Sir Robert Horne promised they would be admitted on equal terms at the end of three years and that in the interval the question of their remuneration should be considered. Here again finance is the governing factor.

The usual end of the session process of voting many millions without discussion has taken place this week. The government plans to end the session on August 26, but the desire to be off may make prorogation possible a week sooner. Before that, Parliament will have an authoritative statement on the financial position by Sir Robert Horne and on the Irish negotiations by Mr. Lloyd George.

TAX OFFICERS STUDY HEARST INHERITANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The question of whether William Randolph Hearst will be required to pay a 25 per cent federal inheritance tax on \$87,000 acres of land in Mexico, and on \$1,765,236 in promissory notes transferred to him by his mother, Phoebe A. Hearst, a few weeks prior to her passing away, is now being investigated by the estate tax division of the Internal Revenue Service. The payment of this tax depends on whether the federal authorities determine that the transfer was made "in contemplation of death," or solely, in other words, with a view to evading the tax. J. S. Lamson, appraiser for the California State Inheritance Tax Department, has declared the transferred property to be non-taxable, saying:

"Mrs. Hearst had been in the habit, during a long period, since the death of her husband, of making numerous gifts of large sums of money to her son."

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The federal law, however, is much stiffer than the state law, as it lays a presumption against all transfers made within two years prior to the passing away of the one so transferring. Accordingly, the heirs are required to prove that the transfer was not made "in contemplation of death." Federal reports in these cases are confidential, but federal tax agents here admitted such an investigation is being made.

POLITICAL CRISIS STIRS ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Argentina—President Irigoyen is confronted by a sudden political crisis which seems to threaten him with the loss of the control of Congress. This crisis, which has come upon the beginning of the electoral campaign which will end in the election of a new president next March, has resulted in a congressional deadlock.

Sessions of Congress on Thursday and Friday were without a quorum, and some observers express the belief that the situation will continue indefinitely unless the President yields to his political opponents, or some compromise is reached.

The trouble grew out of a demand on the President by a majority of Congress for an explanation of his failure to apply the provisions of the Homeless Law enacted last year. President Irigoyen replied in a sharp message that he did not recognize the right of Congress to question his motives for not carrying out the law. The reading of this message on Wednesday provoked a storm of resentment in the State.

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Political observers see in the situation the first indication of the consumption of plans for a combination of Socialists and Conservatives, notwithstanding their differing ideas, to bring about the defeat

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—

Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;

Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers And beyond the nameless timber saw immeasurable plains!

Rudyard Kipling.

A Butterfly Migration

Some butterflies spend the winter in their chrysalis, hanging under some sheltering projection or squeezed into some cracks of the bark of some tree. Others have built nests of leaves and silk, while they were still caterpillars, and have crept into them and slept through the cold days. These, upon awakening and finishing their feeding in early spring, become butterflies.

Other still, in the butterfly stage, creep into crevices of tree trunks or wood piles, or under stones, or the sheltered corners of buildings, there to fold their wings into the smallest possible space, tuck their antennae between them, and sleep through the long winter. In the spring they are again to be seen, battered and faded with the winter storms, but ready to enjoy the warmth of the spring sun.

The annual migration of birds is a fact of everyday knowledge. Similar migrations of other animals, such as certain fish, are also fairly well known, but very few cases of definite migrations of insects have come to the attention of entomologists even. One of the most striking of these occurs in the United States every year, and the preparatory swarming is illustrated in a group installed at the Museum of Natural History in New York.

One of the marvels of insect life is the reported migrations of the monarch butterfly. The larvae of this species of butterfly feed during the summer on various species of milkweed.

After the blossoming, aerial cross-overs. The adult emerges, in the early days of the autumn, in great numbers from beautiful green chrysalids, which are decorated with black and gold, and this species of butterfly is also very gaudy in coloring.

Now the mourning-cloak and certain other species of butterflies do pass the winter in the northern states as adults, so that there would seem to be no real reason at all so far as external conditions are concerned, why the monarchs should not. In the early days of the autumn, however, many hundreds or even thousands of individuals fly together, often remaining in one locality for several days. Curiously enough, certain definite resting-places, or gathering-places, seem to be employed year after year. Such a resting-place is near Clinton, in Connecticut, where, according to the investigators, the specimens for the group mentioned above as being exhibited at the Museum of Natural History were obtained during the autumn of the year 1911. The swarming butterflies are so numerous and clustered so thickly that the leaves are obscured, and the brownish butterflies give to the trees a truly autumnal appearance.

Then comes the continuance of the southward flight. In places the air is brown with fluttering butterflies. As they reach the more southern states they doubtless spread out over the country again, but it is not known how far those individuals from New England, for instance, really go, how they spend their winter, or whence the monarchs of the new New England come.

No one, so far as the evidence shows, has placed upon record a return flocking from the south. The inference is, therefore, that if there be a migration northward, the flight would seem to be of stragglers only. It should be added in this relation that the specimens which have been found in the north during the spring seem to be in rather too good a condition to have made the journey from the south.

Everybody knows the great orange-red butterflies, with bold black bands and white dots, those butterflies that come sailing along in the autumn by thousands and thousands. It is not every one, however, who knows that these butterflies undertake migrations like those of the birds in autumn, and that they fly all the way from Canada to Cuba. Furthermore, they undertake other long flights so that they may penetrate the sunny south for the winter. There are many instances recorded to show that these butterflies possess the most extraordinary power on the wing. They have even been seen flying at sea at a distance of more than 500 miles from land.

Vast flocks of hundreds of thousands on their way to the south settle on trees and bushes like swarms of bees, and as they are pretty much the color of certain autumn foliage, one might very easily indeed pass their roosting-places without noticing them. They rest for the night and in the morning of they go as soon as their wings are sufficiently dry for flight.

Some observers have thought to

have discovered that the basilarchia family of butterflies, which numbers among its members that wonderful mimic of the milkweed butterly, the viceroy, is also capable of migration; but the evidence in this case is too slight to make it safe to say that this species, like the monarch, flies to the south for the winter. The larvae of the basilarchia family hatch in the early spring, pass the usual caterpillar existence, eating and resting until it is time to enter the chrysalis. But the later brood develops the wonderful ability to build a snug little nest from some convenient leaf, skillfully cut to fit their purpose and woven together with strands of silk. What is still more remarkable, these natural architects select leaves that are growing on twigs, which are just above the snow-line.

Most of the butterflies, and some moths, pass the winter in more than one state. There are some butterfly eggs that, instead of hatching in the usual eight or ten days, will lay over the whole season and develop the next year. The same thing often happens in the chrysalis stage, and there is at least one family of caterpillars which are a full season late in completing their development.

One of the first butterflies we see in the spring is the mourning cloak, the brown butterly with a yellow edge to its wings. This species live through the winter in the butterfly stage, snuggled in some crack or crevice.

On the first warm day of spring, often before the snow has melted from shady corners, we find the first mourning-cloak fluttering into the sunshine. Faded of color, it settles on some stem where a few drops of sap are oozing from the bark and sticks it up. Its wings slowly open to their full expanse and gradually close again with evident satisfaction in the warmth of the sunshine and the pleasure of newly distilled sap. As the shadow of the tree stem creeps round, mourning-cloak moves, too, so that it is always in the sun.

The red admiral, the butterly with the diagonal band of red across the tips of its wings, also spends the winter as an adult, but does not wake to active life until the days are very warm, usually about the middle of May.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CINQUIÈME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Robinson Crusoe was stranded on the desert island he made a kind of statement showing the advantages and disadvantages of his situation. It is a very good plan, whatever the desert island—so many of them are not surrounded by water.

The most surprising result is that there is always a cheerful credit balance, when one's solitude is right, as often happens, here a former President once stayed on a speaking trip, of a well-known authoress wrote a book glowing with local color. And not to recognize this widely-famed place is to reveal oneself as one really is: some unred, patronizing, smart-aleck from the city.

But this is a minor puzzle, and may be untangled diplomatically by asking for the Post Office, and, if need be, purchasing a stamped envelope with return address in the corner. What deserves the name puzzling is the situation where, makeshift placard reads: "Detour—Road Closed"—below which an arrow points straight ahead. Here is a "triple ambiguity." Is the closed way the road down which the deographed arrow flies; or is that the "detour"? Is the side road closed to right or to left? Oh, well, save answers for winter evenings. Then, again, a well-favored road darts off at a right angle. At the corner stands a pointed indicator plainly marked "Hooperstown"; but some rogue wag has given an eighth-turn to the post—you have no way of determining which way it was rotated—leaving passers-by to toss a coin as to whether Hooperstown is ahead or off to the right. Frequently you may come upon an official signpost at an important corner, laden in a lavish, competent style with a dozen indicating boards covering all points of the compass. On you go blithely along your chosen way; when, 50 rods further, you stop agast at a perfect Y fork totally devoid of information. One's native sagacity is of slight service under such conditions; one's stock of self-reliance soon peters out. If by chance there is a house within sight of your dilemma, it might be that there you come upon one of those curious phenomena common to country travel, the life-long native who seems anxious and able to give strikingly detailed directions on routes and mileages; yet invariably omits one feature of his advice, the omission of which renders utterly mystifying attempt to follow it five minutes later on. Or he may say "left," when it is discoverable half an hour later that he certainly meant "right." Again, he called it a "turn," when it proved to be a "fork"; and one is left gasping in total uncertainty on arrival at the point in question.

In what humor, think you, is that motorist who, dutifully obeying every detour warning, sees a car or two push right on past such a placard; and then pulls up an hour later at the next town where the car that swerved not are lying parked and cool. This annoying episode is due to either these placards having long outlived their usefulness; or because a commissioner of highways was forehand and obliging enough to get the roads thoroughly posted a week or so in advance of operations. Only neighbors, cars, however, are aware of the fact.

Oddy, though, should you but once let intuition persuade you to disregard said warning, you bring up after a couple of miles at an impassable barrier, and turn to retrace your path under the withering contempt of the construction foreman, who never fails to ask: "Can't ye read?"

Obviously, the totally blank signs, rusted, peeled or faded, presents difficulties of its own; also does that one, where two roads intersect, which has been lettered for some inscrutable reason on one side only, requiring that your car run beyond it and then be obliged to back 30 feet or more in order to make the required turn.

Questions of distance bring out sharply the frailty of human judgments. Distances seem to be less a matter of mileage than of country-side tradition, protean, not absolute; and you can get in 10 minutes a wide range of opinion as to how far it is to, say, West Falls. We cannot but recall how in one case during a walking trip in New England a sign read: "West Falls—17 miles"; 20 minutes later another asserted it as 15 miles. We quickly resumed our pace. In another quarter

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Seen By Automobiles

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Believing in signs has come to be an imperative necessity in these days of motor highways. But a fine sense of distinction as to which signs to believe in has come to be developed especially by motorists who take pride in making their journeys expeditiously. One may trust implicitly a sign saying eight miles to Newbridge; without being obligated, or even stirred, to credit a companion announcement beside it: "Newbridge Inn—Best dinner on the Road."

Pursuing our subject further: Has every tourist not grumbled when, after 28 leagues of signs frequently reiterating that Springfield or Brewster lay somewhere onward, suddenly there comes a conspiracy of silence. Miles

hour we reached a third: "15 miles to West Falls." "Thank goodness!" we pantied. "We are at least holding our own!"

It was, I think, upon this same tour when we passed a fingerboard pointing straight upward with the iconic inscription: "Johnsonburg—17 miles." The subject of signs is endless. "Slow down to 45 miles per hour," at one city line was the unusual and wholly undesired adoration, for we were driving a Ford. Careful inspection revealed the 4 to have formerly been a 1.

We have longed to have our family become intimate with the incorrigible optimist—or guileless romantic—who posts arrows along New England highways indicating the route to Tampa, Florida, or Hot Springs, Arkansas.

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Pursuing our subject

PARTY TAXATION METHODS ATTACKED

Unearned Increment Ought to Bear the Burden, Declares Minnesota Representative—Committee Work Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the eve of the convening of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the framing of a revenue bill to redistribute the tax burdens, Oscar L. Keller, Independent, Minnesota, who has been waging a fight for an increase in the inheritance tax and a tax of 1 per cent on land values in order to get at monopolies and unearned increments, issued a statement last night condemning the tax program of the Republican Party and declaring that the "policy contemplated would further depress industry and fail to raise sufficient revenue for the government's needs."

The proposal of A. E. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to abolish the excess profits taxes, to decrease the higher surtaxes which Mr. Keller declared were imposed on about 5000 "profiteers," and to substitute for these increased postage stamps, impositions on bank checks and automobiles, was described as "special legislation of the most vicious character."

Different Means Advocated

The Minnesota Representative assailed the Ways and Means Committee on the ground that it is attempting through the power of a small clique of politicians to pass the tax bill just as it did the tariff bill, without adequate consideration and under rules which will not permit free discussions of the fundamentals on which tax redistribution is based. He urged the adoption of the bills which he has introduced in Congress for a higher tax rate on inheritances and a tax on land values.

"It is possible to lighten taxes on industry, however, provided that the Administration and its lieutenants on the Ways and Means Committee quit coddling millionaires and monopolists and seriously consider the taxation of inheritances and land values," said Representative Keller.

"Several billion dollars annually pass by inheritance in this country. Increased rates on these estates would produce between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000. There is no valid reason why this tax should not be increased. A tax on inheritances is not a tax upon industry. It does not have an injurious effect upon business. Instead, it actually will increase business and add more capital for productive purposes. It would not interfere with other taxes, would not affect individual rights or exemptions, generally in the form of tax-exempt securities, and disfurnishing it for productive purposes. According to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, there is \$1,000,000,000 invested in tax-exempt securities. Most of this amount can be reached in no way except through an inheritance tax. One of my bills reduces the rates on earned income, and the inheritance tax bill is in effect a deferred income tax to be collected at a point where evasion is impossible, and where the amount of the levy cannot check production or retard investment."

What Land Tax Would Do

"A 1 per cent tax on land values, with all improvements deducted, and an individual exemption of \$10,000, would raise approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually. The deduction of improvements and the exemption of \$10,000 would eliminate practically all farmers and city home owners. The bulk of this \$1,000,000,000 would be paid by the owners of unused natural resources, of vacant city lots, and those who hold agricultural land out of use for speculative purposes. This tax actually would reduce rents, promote building and stimulate general production. Taxation of land values always has this effect."

"These bills are before Congress. Two other bills repeal all the nuisance taxes, do away with the tax on transportation, abolish the excess profits and corporation income taxes, which have inflated prices and added an element of uncertainty to business, distinguish between earned and unearned income by one-half. This program lifts \$1,750,000,000 from industry—virtually cutting the present taxes in two—and replaces this sum by levies that will stimulate production."

This program would go a long way toward restoring prosperity, but it is hardly considered by the Administration's inner circle, whose members are so engrossed in legislating for the interests of 5000 millionaires that they cannot comprehend the needs of the 100,000,000 people who carry on the constructive work of this nation."

Railroad Subsidies Opposed

Representative Keller attacked the policy of subsidies to the railroads instead of the government taking steps to see to it that the railroads are run efficiently. He particularly indicated the effort to make it appear that \$500,000 can be awarded to the roads without affecting the tax burdens of the country. Equally severe was his stricture of the policy of framing a tariff schedule before Congress had done anything to familiarize itself with the real facts underlying world production today and the difference in production costs at home and abroad.

"Our ability," continued the statesman, "to compete with other nations for world markets, and consequently our prosperity, primarily depends on reasonable transportation charges, cheap power, low interest, easy rents, low taxation, efficient labor and sympathetic distribution. We have adopted a policy which has brought about the exact reverse of these ideal conditions."

Our exorbitant transportation rates absorb producers' profits and paralyze production. Our great natural water power resources are monopolized or undeveloped, and power is correspondingly dear. Interest rates are high, credit is controlled, and speculators are favored over producers. Rents are excessive, taxes are crushing, and our manner of distribution is the most costly and cumbersome in the civilized world.

The Government has attempted to legislate on every one of the vital problems within the past six months, but instead of honestly searching for the best way out of our industrial difficulties and welcoming the disinterested advice of economists, the machinery of government has been commanded by a little clique ignorant of the A. B. C. of economics."

NEW LABOR GROUP ASKS FOR REASON

Royal Labor Legion Appeals to the American Federation for Rights of Public, and Equal Chances for the Nonunionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"NEW YORK, New York—Appealing to the officials of the American Federation of Labor to stand for a number of recommendations calculated to improve relations between employers and labor, the Royal Labor Legion, recently organized to bring these recommendations into practice, has charged that building trades unionists had appealed to Federation officials to help crush Brindellism long before the Untermyer committee uncovered it. The Legion declares that Federation leaders were unable to act because Federation law requires consent to such action by the men accused of Brindellism.

"Similar situations have been known to exist in other trades," said the Legion. "But the honest union members, who demanded Federation help to protect themselves and honest employers from blackmailing leaders, received scant consideration. It is axiomatic in Federation circles that dishonest leaders cannot be investigated except by themselves."

The Legion has urged the Federation officials to grant the following demands, which are represented as the demands of public opinion:

"That labor leaders assume a less arrogant and belligerent manner in their attitude toward employers.

"That the Federation Executive Council protect the public and honest employers from grafting labor leaders and grafting employers.

"That Labor's demands shall be reasonable.

"That labor leaders shall not present unreasonable demands, even when desired to do so by a few extremists in their unions.

"That the right of American boys to learn trades of their own choosing shall not be denied through the limitation of the number of apprentices permitted to study in any plant.

"That the interests of the public shall be recognized as paramount to the interests of either Labor or Capital.

"That the employees of a given plant shall be permitted to negotiate terms and conditions of employment with their employers without interference by men who are not employees of such plants.

"That fair arbitration shall be substituted for the strike as a method of accommodating otherwise insoluble differences.

"That legally constituted arbitration courts be established, with authority to compel observance of their decisions.

"That the principle of the right of man and women to work at their trades without regard to their membership or non-membership in trade unions shall be conceded."

CENSUS FIGURES QUESTIONED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Basing their opinion on 75 years' experience in the publication of the Boston city directory, Sampson & Murdock Company join other organizations in taking issue with the federal census statistics which place Boston as the seventh city in the United States in population. Questioning the government figure giving the city a 1920 population of 745,000, the publishers establish a ratio through division of the past census figure by the number of names in the directory for the corresponding year, and assert that Boston has about 855,000 inhabitants within its corporate limits. This would give the city fifth place, ahead of Cleveland and St. Louis.

LABOR SEEKS REFERENDUM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than enough signatures to assure a referendum on the bill making voluntary associations liable to suits were appended to the request filed by a representative of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. Petitions for an initiative and referendum must bear 15,000 names and 12,000 were filed with the Secretary of State. It was reported that 150,000 signatures had been procured in 15 of the 14 counties in the State. If the names are found to be properly certified the question will go on the ballot at the state election in 1922.

PARENT-TEACHER MEETING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Discussion of state and national educational problems will be held at the meeting of the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association here on August 14. It is planned to make the meeting one of wide scope by holding it coincidentally with Farmers Week. Mrs. Millett F. Higgins, national president, will address the convention.

"Our ability," continued the statesman, "to compete with other nations for world markets, and consequently our prosperity, primarily depends on reasonable transportation charges, cheap power, low interest, easy rents, low taxation, efficient labor and sympathetic distribution. We have adopted a policy which has brought about the exact reverse of these ideal conditions."

TURLOCK LEFT TO JAPANESE PICKERS

Californian Town Where Expulsion of Orientals Took Place Now Entirely Deserted by Fruit Workers of White Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

"TURLOCK, California—The action of the white laborers of this town in deporting Japanese who had underbid them for cantaloupe picking and packing jobs, has had a result just the reverse of that expected by the white workmen, in that all the whites have left town; that is to say, all those who were engaged in the cantaloupe fields. The Japanese now have all of this work, whereas before they had only about one-half of it. There are at least 200 more Japanese in Turlock than there were prior to the deportations, and approximately that number of white workmen in the melon industry.

The cause for the sudden and radical change is twofold. Public opinion was against the white men who had deported the Japanese, for one thing, and for the second, many owners of cantaloupe fields refused to employ whites suspected of being in any way involved in the deportations. Since virtually all the white workmen here were so suspected, the demand for Japanese labor increased tremendously, and like water flowing downhill, the Japanese fowed into Turlock to take the work from which their white rivals had tried to drive them.

Lawlessness Condemned

The incident, however, has had a twofold value, first, in furnishing a practical demonstration of the determination of California to act within the law and to protect the Japanese in the legal rights of their positions, notwithstanding the provocation offered by the steady encroachments of an alien race; and second, in offering proof of the initial move in peaceful penetration by the Japanese, though denied by them, in displacing white labor through organized under-cutting of established wage scales.

The executive committee of the Japanese Exclusion League, which stood firmly for the arrest and conviction of all the white men who took part in these deportations, has issued a statement discussing the results of the Turlock incident, as follows:

"Up to this time it has been the boast of California (and the facts are conceded by Japanese authorities) that, notwithstanding most trying conditions in determined efforts of the Japanese to evade the intent of state laws, there has been, neither by organization nor by individuals, any overt act or invasion of the personal or legal rights of any Japanese in this State.

"It is to be remembered, however, that in California a very serious economic problem is developing into a racial conflict which may involve international complications, through the determined and concerted action of the Japanese, and that the Turlock incident is an indication of that development.

"That Labor's demands shall be reasonable.

"That labor leaders shall not present unreasonable demands, even when desired to do so by a few extremists in their unions.

"That the right of American boys to learn trades of their own choosing shall not be denied through the limitation of the number of apprentices permitted to study in any plant.

"That the interests of the public shall be recognized as paramount to the interests of either Labor or Capital.

"That the employees of a given plant shall be permitted to negotiate terms and conditions of employment with their employers without interference by men who are not employees of such plants.

"That fair arbitration shall be substituted for the strike as a method of accommodating otherwise insoluble differences.

"That legally constituted arbitration courts be established, with authority to compel observance of their decisions.

"That the principle of the right of man and women to work at their trades without regard to their membership or non-membership in trade unions shall be conceded."

SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO BE JOINED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—It is considered likely that nine school districts in San Diego County that have been closed for some time will be annexed by adjoining districts from which they were formerly severed, according to an announcement recently made by F. F. Martin, county superintendent of schools.

LEGION MAY CONTINUE FIGHT ON SOCIALIST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Legion Kings County Committee's demand that the Meyer Legislative Committee should not employ Winthrop D. Lane, a Socialist, as a sociological investigator, a demand which Senator Schnuyler M. Meyer declined to grant, on the ground that Mr. Lane's qualifications as an investigator and not his politics had won him the place, has brought approval from the Legion's Queens and Bronx County Chapters, with the likelihood that the Legion will take the matter up to Governor Miller.

The American Civil Liberties Bureau has informed the Kings Committee that the Legion did not know all the facts in the case. Assemblyman J. T. Carroll of Brooklyn has warned Senator Meyer that he will seek an explanation of the matter on the floor of the Legislature.

Adolph Germer, for the Socialists, asked why the Legion makes no protest based on the admission by state

Senator C. R. Lusk, author of so-called anti-sedition bills, that Mrs. Lusk has accepted a silver service and minor gifts from the detectives who were lobbying for a bill which Senator Lusk sided in the state Senate.

Senator Meyer holds to his stand that the Legion shall not dictate to his committee and that regardless of his politics, Mr. Lane is the proper person for the work assigned to him, so long as he does that work well.

CITY REPORTS MADE VALUABLE

Establishment of Office to Edit and Control All Departmental Reports Urged in Interests of Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

"WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to Senate leaders who are engineering the passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, there is no cause for prohibition sympathizers to feel alarmed over persistent rumors emanating from Washington to the effect that the Bureau of Internal Revenue intends to issue immediately the regulations for carrying out the so-called Palmer ruling.

"I cannot put much faith in such reports," Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is in charge of the Willis-Campbell bill, said last night. "There is not much chance of the regulations being issued in view of the certain passage of legislation that would annul the Palmer act on which they are based."

When the Senate convenes today the anti-beer bill will come up automatically before it. Senator Sterling says he will keep driving away at it until the measure is passed. Efforts, thus far, to secure a unanimous consent agreement, fix a time for voting upon it have failed, but the South Dakota prohibitionist is still hopeful that such an agreement will be reached within a few days.

Filibuster to Continue

Opponents of the measure, who are attacking its constitutionality, intend to keep up the filibuster inaugurated against it on Friday in the hope of delaying it indefinitely. It is understood that a conference will be held today between A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Roy H. Haynes, the Prohibition Commissioner, at which the situation in the Senate will be discussed. The engineers of the filibuster hope to prolong consideration of the anti-beer bill with a view to wearing out the patience of the Internal Revenue officials.

In general, the commission cites the reports are lacking in a summarized statement of the year's work, and are filled with tables and charts having insufficient explanatory text. An interview with the department chief is necessary to get the information the report should contain. The annual cost to the city is \$42,000 for printing the reports, and, the commission declares, this sum is practically a total waste."

As a substitute for a system found to be both inefficient and wasteful, the commission suggests that there be established an agency charged with the supervision, coordination and administration of the reports. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is pointed out, made a study of a similar situation and created an editing and revising department. This has resulted in "a great saving to the Commonwealth in printing and a more intelligent and valuable type of report." Other states and cities have established boards of examiners, commissioners of printing, special committees or have delegated power to some official. Many European cities have coordinated the reports in the publication of a self-supporting year book.

Viewing the question in the light of these facts, the commission recommends abolition of the statistic department and establishment of a city statistician within the Mayor's office, charged with the duties of compiling and publishing a municipal register every four years and of publishing an annual record of changes in the city government and statistics, including concise tables of cost. In addition the office would have the task of editing, revising, controlling, and distributing annual reports of departments, of supervising the municipal reference library, and of conducting correspondence concerning the city with outside inquirers.

In support of the general recommendations, the commission makes detailed suggestions with regard to the coordination of reports and the office of city statistician. Citing instances of repetition and disagreement of statistics compiled by different departments, the commission defines the object of each report to be "narrative in form with a discussion of the year's work; the purpose of the department; changes in administration, in organization and in condition." The report should also include presentation of facts and the grouping of statements in logical order and sequence; and should include statistical and financial tables. The office of city statistician, constituted as suggested, is felt to be the logical agency for the performance of this work.

"The federal law at this point is

"MEDICAL" PERMITS NOT TO BE ISSUED

Anti-Beer Bill Will Become Law Before the Internal Revenue Bureau Acts on Palmer Ruling Prohibition, Senators Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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In his indictment of the trade and industry of household furnishings, Mr. Howard says: "Reported statistics on wholesale prices show that, at the peak, the prices of house furnishings goods went higher, relative to pre-war prices, than any other class of commodities.

"Since May, 1920, while most other important classes of commodities were falling in price, the price of house furnishings goods continued to increase until the latter part of 1920, and then registered only a gradual decline.

UMPIRE SELECTED FOR STAGE DISPUTE

Judge Hand Is Picked to Decide on Managers' Charges That Actor's Equity Broke Agreement on Stage Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charges by the Producers' Managers' Association that the Actors' Equity Association, in planning to enforce the Equity shop this summer against managers not members of the association, is guilty of bad faith against the agreement between the two associations are now to be heard by an umpire appointed by the arbitration committee whose formation was announced yesterday. The Christian Science Monitor last week it is said that Federal Judge Augustus Hand has been asked to act as umpire.

In conference late last week Frank Gillmore, representing Equity, and Arthur Hopkins, representing the managers' association, failed to agree any further than on the selection of an umpire. Previous conferences between the two sides, an Equity official explained, had always been a general talking over of matters by all of us; but this time "the managers would not have it that way and their attitude warned us that they intend forcing an issue now instead of waiting until 1924, when our agreement will then run out."

COURT CHARGED

The managers' association takes the stand that clauses five and six of the agreement state that no discrimination will be shown against any producer, those words appearing in the text; that Equity shop policy is employing coercion against managers not members of Equity, although clauses five and six specifically declare that Equity will not do so; and that these clauses do not refer to the managers' association alone, but that their application is universal.

Mr. Hopkins was out of town yesterday, but at the offices of Sam H. Harris, president of the association, it was learned that Judge Hand had been asked to act as umpire. No date for the hearing had been set. Meanwhile, members of Equity claim that they are being discriminated against in the matter of obtaining contracts from members of the managers' association.

Mr. Gillmore said to the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor: "We cannot understand the attitude of the P. M. A. We understand what they are after, but we cannot see that they have a leg to stand on. In all our past adjustments they have had the advantage in the settlement of debts of their members to members of Equity. When one of the producers who is not a member of the P. M. A. has a dispute with a member, the settlements made by arbitration have never been better than on the 50-50 basis. In one case the producers, realizing that their member was no good, expelled him before we could hand in our claims and we were helpless. I don't blame the P. M. A. for expelling him or others, but since they are out, why should not Equity be permitted to protect its members from those expelled and others who are not members of the P. M. A. and for whom that association refuses responsibility?"

ONLY IN DEFENSE

"The P. M. A. controls less than one-fifth of the dramatic business of the United States and Canada. Since they refuse the responsibility for the four-fifths we have no 'come-back,' except to enforce the Equity Shop and so protect our members."

"It is because of those very few-fifths, it seems, that they are fighting. They base their claims on two articles of our original agreement. Taken separately, those articles might be misconstrued, but if they are considered in connection with the body of the agreement we fail to see how any fair-minded umpire can decide against us. We do not intend to discriminate against any member of the P. M. A., nor against any man they may take in. They may engage Equity actors or others as they wish, till 1924."

Mr. Gillmore, by the minutes of the July meeting, showed that the lowest number of applications for membership in any week that month was 60, the highest 205. This, he said, refuted recent statements that Equity, losing its hold on the actor, the week when 205 were voted upon, one resignation was accepted, that of John Meehan, who was George M. Cohan's general stage director.

"But," explained Mr. Gillmore, "Mr. Meehan is to produce plays, and has become a member of the P. M. A. The week before we had three resignations. I do not say that people do not change their minds. If there has been a change of heart on the part of our members as to the Equity Shop it is not being shown."

Dispute With Musicians

Managers' Convention Will Consider Departure of 2000 Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—About 800 managers of theaters in the United States, attending a meeting called by the Theatrical Managers' Association, opening here today, are expected to consider at once the clash between the managers in this city and the theater musicians, which is believed to have serious possibilities for the theatrical labor situation throughout the country.

After the recent expulsion of Local

118 of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union by the American Federation of Musicians, the local managers gave the musicians a fortnight's notice, or the alternative of accepting a 20 per cent wage cut and other conditions, involving a change in the leadership of the local union, which the managers claim to be radical.

MUSICIANS LEAVE WORK

Before the notice expired upwards of 2000 musicians in motion picture and vaudeville houses stopped work Saturday and yesterday. They claim that the managers in announcing a wage cut or dismissal have violated agreements with the union, and that the situation is a lockout by the managers. But the managers assert that there is no agreement with the local union but only with the American Federation, from which the local was expelled, and that the men have struck and will be replaced as promptly as possible.

The American Federation regards this territory as open and waives its hands of the whole matter, except to remark that if a new local is formed here it will be open to the entire profession. The chief charge against the present local was that it refused to recognize cards from other locals.

Harry Friedman, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of Local 118, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the local was trying for reinstatement. Repeatedly, toward this end, it had asked Henry V. Donnelly, its secretary, and his official associates, to resign, but they refused to do so.

MEETING IS SIGNIFICANT

"This is not a strike," said Mr. Friedman. "So far, the regular theaters and the symphony orchestras and bands have not announced any wage cuts, but they are expected to do so. It is going to take a long time to straighten out matters."

An effort will be made to reach a general agreement at the managers' meeting. Meanwhile, choruses and player pianos will be used in the houses which have not been able to recruit orchestras on short notice.

The managers' meeting is of significance for itself, in that it is the first general attempt to organize the managerial interests of the whole country to obtain and protect their rights. They will discuss railway transportation, labor conditions and wages, including a new agreement with the stage hands. The present agreement expires September 1.

NO PAYMENT FOR WAR "INEFFICIENCY"

Railway Allowances for Period of War to Include Only Wage Increases, Interstate Commerce Commission Decides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, cost of labor allowances to carriers for the six months guarantee period following government control will include only increased wages and not alleged "inefficiency of labor."

The decision is a decided setback for the railways. Claims founded upon alleged inefficiency of labor factors during the guarantee period involved "some tens of millions of dollars," the decision stated.

The decision means that the railroads must stand any loss incidental to alleged unwillingness or inability of labor to perform as much work during the six months period as before the war. The controversy involved

it is pointed out, the basis of claims by the carriers against the government for labor costs in operation and maintenance.

The question centered on the meaning of the words "cost of labor" as used in the standard contracts between the government and railroads at the time they were taken over. The Interstate Commerce Commission held that the words "cost of labor" do not open the door for a comparison of the quality or efficiency of labor. It held that it was impossible to determine the relative efficiency of labor at various times by resorting to the accounts of the carriers.

The introduction of this indefinite and intangible factor would have relegated the "accounting" test to the very limbo of controversy and conflict of opinion, which it was designed to avoid," the decision said.

"It had been the intent to include the factor of quality or effectiveness or efficiency, whatever it may be termed, this would have been done in apt and unmistakable language and not by the strained construction of a phrase susceptible of simpler interpretation. This view is strongly confirmed by the history of the negotiations."

The carriers argued that the labor should be computed in terms of accomplishment of a given result, and hence the words included in their meaning quality, as well as wages of labor. On the other hand, the director-general of railroads had contended that the contract intended to guarantee the rates of pay per unit for railway labor.

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PARTY TEST IS DUE ON FARMERS' STAND

Agricultural "Bloc" Is Lined Up Solidly Behind the Proposed Legislation to Curb Interests Promoting Food Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Will the Republican party yield to the demand of the "farm bloc" in Congress to pass legislation curbing the entrenched interests that have permitted gambling and speculation to wax rampant on the food exchanges of the country—and thus modify its motto of less government in business?

This is one of the big tests that are forthcoming in the national legislature. The "farm bloc" is solid behind the proposed regulation as embodied in the Carter-Thach bill for the control of grain gambling.

Solidarity was lacking on the test on the Norris export corporation bill, with the result that the Administration carried its compromise. On this measure it is different. Agricultural interests of the south and west are united and the unions cut across party lines. The nucleus of the old guard, out of which came the slogan of no governmental interference, views the proposed legislation with alarm—but they recognized the underground swell when the Republican steering committee gave the measure a place on the program of legislation. The fight will be a veritable Marathon for the farm bloc.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK GAMBLING

The importance of the measure is that it is the first effort ever made by Congress to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs, through the imposing of supervisory powers in the federal government. It makes an attempt to tax out of existence the host of manipulators that deal only in fictitious grain, never intended to be delivered, having no physical existence. In addition to taxes already imposed by law, the pending bill would levy a tax amounting to 20 cents per bushel on each bushel of grain, "whether the actual commodity is intended to be delivered or only nominally referred to, upon each, and every privilege for option for a contract either of purchase or sale of grain, intending hereby to tax only the transaction known to the trade as 'privileges,' 'bids,' 'puts and calls,' 'indemnities,' or 'up and downs.' This tax is to apply in all cases except:

(a) Where the seller is at the time of the making of such contract the owner of the actual physical property covered thereby.

(b) Where such contracts are made by or through a member of a Board of Trade which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market," and complying with regulations framed by him.

Besides giving the Secretary of Agriculture supervisory powers over the "contract markets," the bill attempts to further cooperative associations of farmers by entitling them to places on the exchanges, formerly denied them at the principal markets.

PURPOSES OUTLINED

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, joint author of the bill, outlined its purpose in the report from the Committee on Agriculture, which said in part:

"It is believed that this bill will, by wiping out obvious abuses that are practiced on the grain exchanges, result in more stable markets, and thereby enable the producers to secure more nearly the market price for their grain than has been possible in the past."

The purpose of this bill is to correct some practices on the grain exchanges and to authorize supervision of the grain in the futures market, but not to disturb any of their legitimate and useful functions. It will not put any curb upon free and unlimited hedging by elevator companies, exporters, millers, and other manufacturers of grain products.

"In addition to curbing excessive speculation and manipulation, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means to prevent members of the exchanges from disseminating false and misleading reports on the market or on crop conditions. This in itself will be a check on the activities of professional speculators and tend to stabilize prices by curbing fluctuations caused by sensational reports."

INDIANS TO SHARE BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Indians in this State have won another victory by the opinion of Attorney-General Charles D. Newton, that if the state

agreement fails to be ratified by the Legislature, the Indians will receive the bonus.

The Indians to share bonus is a provision in the state constitution.

It is the opinion of the attorney-general that the Indians will receive the bonus.

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BROAD SIGNIFICANCE OF AMERICA'S RISE

Lord Bryce Describes United States as the Largest and Richest Branch of English-Speaking Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—When the Prince of Wales returned from his American tour Sir George Watson gave \$20,000 for the foundation of a Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions, the inaugural lecture of which was delivered under the auspices of the Anglo-American Society by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, at the Mansion House, London, Mr. Bulwer presiding.

Mr. Bulwer, after paying a tribute to Lord Bryce, said that to promote the mutual comprehension of the British and American peoples seemed to him the worthiest object which any man could propose to himself at the present time. He did not believe that there was any cause that involved greater consequences for the future of civilization, than that there was any end for which it was more worth while striving and struggling, and he rejoiced that men like Sir George Watson had the imaginative insight to see how wealth could best be used.

Lord Bryce, who spoke for an hour and a quarter, traced American history through England to its beginnings in northern Europe. In the course of his survey he said that it was now seen to be not only a crime but a blunder to have brought the Negro from Africa and to force him to work as a slave in the midst of a community of free men. Speaking of the Constitution of the United States, he said this system had been taken as a model by every country that had since its date adopted a federal scheme of government, including not only the republics of Spanish America, but also Switzerland, Canada and Australia, and also, in less degree, South Africa and the present Republic of Germany.

Lessons in Statesmanship

A loudly applauded passage was that in which the lecturer, after alluding to the complete reconciliation between North and South that followed the War of Secession, said: "This is a lesson to be pondered by statesmen whose vision is keen enough to look beyond the dust and smoke of recent conflicts to days to come, though perhaps still distant, when such people in Europe will be peaceful and prosperous in proportion to the confidence which it can inspire in its neighbors, and the good will it can feel toward them."

In the latter part of his lecture Lord Bryce dealt with some of the causes which make a full and just recognition of the problems with which the American people have grappled, and of such solutions as they have found, specially valuable to Englishmen. History being a record of experiments, each country studied, and, if wise, endeavored to profit by, the experiments of other countries, and it could do this in proportion to the similarity of the conditions. Hence Britain could profit better than any other country by the experience of America, because the institutions and social life of the two nations were based upon like foundations, similar in their origin. In discussion, Britons and Americans could assume as a common starting point certain moral and intellectual axioms which they could not assume in the case of any other people. The fact that neither people called the other "foreigners" spoke for itself. An American who was negotiating for a house in England pointed to a condition in the lease that it could not be let to a foreigner, but was assured by the agent that the word did not refer to Americans.

Understanding of America

Just as experiments made by America were more profitable to Englishmen than were those made by other countries, so it was easier for them to understand American feelings than those of any other people. Reciprocal comprehension being best attained by the largest possible personal intercourse, the more Americans came to England and the more Englishmen went to America, the better for both. The best test was that for each to learn as much as it could about the history of the other. Especially should public teachers, speakers, and writers do this, so as to acquire insight into national character and tendencies and escape from the atmosphere of misrepresentation, exaggeration or honest misconception.

Without stopping to dwell on the advantages, material as well as spiritual, which British and American friendship would secure for both nations, Lord Bryce passed to a wider aspect of the situation. In these days, he said, nothing can think of Anglo-American relations merely in their effect upon either country. "Every view will be deceptive because defective—which does not take into account the other great peoples. We must learn to think in world terms. The growth of the English-speaking races is the most significant phenomenon of the last hundred years. That growth continues and is likely to continue."

Speech of Language

"It would be folly, as well as preposterous vanity, for members of our race to undervalue the contributions made to thought and letters, science and art, which the other great peoples, and especially France, Germany, and Italy have made and are making. These contributions have been as great as or greater than our own. But it is the English language that has spread and is spreading most rapidly. It is the English-speaking peoples that have grown and are growing most rapidly in wealth and population, and that new conduct or control most of

the commerce of the world. Their influence upon the world at large is, therefore, greater than that of any other racial stock, and that influence would, if directed to the same ends, make a difference to world progress greater than any other influence could exert."

"I ask you," Lord Bryce continued, "to think not merely of political influence, though that is a form of action in which power is most apparent and most calculable, but to consider also another kind of action, that which is the opinion, the thought, and the example of English-speaking men,

THE BAZAARS OF BASRAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Bazaar, sahib!" As we turned inland from the banks of the Shatt-el-Arab, a dozen small Arab boys stood up in as many gondolas, all eagerly soliciting our patronage in loud tones. For a moment we stood in some bewilderment at the mouth of the creek which leads from the river to Basrah

of the street; here is one side. Peeping inside, we see through a dark passage into an open courtyard, with orange trees in the center, and beyond that the cellars, where the inhabitants retreat during the hot weather. At night they go up onto the flat roofs. The street is quite deserted; no one is abroad, at noonday. But here we are at the entrance to the great bazaar which, quick with people, winds through the stagnant city like a river. A group of men, chattering, squatting against the wall, spill coins idly through their fingers the while they call out the rate of exchange. Here

copper bazaar; and, curious to see more, we follow till the noise becomes a veritable din. Through a veil of smoke, abated by bayonets of light, we see the sunshines slants through the razed thatch, we see the metal workers. The forges glow as the skin hags breathe life into them, and a dozen men are hammering with heavy strokes above the clang of the high-pressure blow. A group of men, chattering, squatting against the wall, spill coins idly through their fingers the while they call out the rate of exchange. Here

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WOMEN A FACTOR IN NATIONS' PACT

Important Part Played at Recent English Session in Honor of League Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The League of Nations could not have had more beautiful weather for its recent great rally in Hyde Park, in which women took a very prominent part. Marchers converged on the park from all points and processions of cheerful and enthusiastic women continued to arrive for some time after the speaking had begun.

One of the most popular of the 10 platforms was that occupied by representatives of the various women's associations. Mrs. Racham presided, and among those who sat aloft were Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, and other well-known pioneers in the women's movement. Women were represented on every platform, and well they might be, for it was to their initiative alone that the idea and organization of the imposing processions was due.

The platform with the largest audience was that at which Lord Robert Cecil spoke, though Mrs. Philip Snowden, further down the line, was a close competitor in the matter of popularity. Mrs. Oliver Strachey made a telling point when, in contending the argument that in order to have peace it was necessary to maintain large standing armies, she observed: "If you want peace in your nursery you do not say to Tommy 'you must keep a poker in your hand, and Jane had better have the tonga.' She also gained ringing cheers on mentioning that Professor Soddy—a great natural scientist of Oxford—had refused to help in any way in the invention of new and terrible gases for the purpose of further destruction.

Conciliatory Attitude

H. A. L. Fisher, the British member

of the Council, congratulated Professor Askenazy on his conciliatory attitude.

Nothing could be more pleasing to the British Government, he said, than the cordial cooperation of the free city and the Polish Government.

Great Britain had no wish to restrict the rights given to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles.

On the contrary it desired that these rights should be enjoyed to the full, and it recognized the necessity for Poland of free access to the sea.

The Marquess Imperial associated himself with these remarks on behalf of the Italian Government.

Dr. Sahn also thanked Professor Askenazy and declared that the city was equally anxious to observe strictly the prescriptions of the Treaty.

He asked the council to continue its protection of the city, taking into consideration the present economic difficulties from which it was suffering.

Professor Askenazy

expressed his thanks to the British Government for its conciliatory attitude.

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CERVIST SCHEME IN SPAIN OPPOSED

Bill for National Reconstruction, Especially as Applied to Railways, Is Said to Make Higher Rates Inevitable.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It is commonly remarked that one of the most extraordinary features of the new scheme of national reconstruction on the most thorough lines, as embraced in the bill which has been introduced by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. de la Cervia, is the speed and definiteness with which it was prepared. Critics have been making their attacks upon it, but except those who are roundly in favor of recession as against progress and would let Spain take her chance on the old lines, they discover few bad points, and so it happens that most of their criticism comes to be of a constructive and rather helpful character than otherwise.

The main objection, for what it is worth, is, of course, that of the financing of the scheme, the suggestion that Spain cannot yet afford these luxuries of a good railway service and fine roads, no matter what the prospects of return might be. After this the critics are mainly fastening on small details, and such parties as the idea that the bill was prepared too hurriedly. A politician of the statesman class, a man of clear judgment and good prestige, a former Minister of Public Works, Mr. Gasset, launched a heavy charge against the bill, on this point of heavy manufacture, and was in favor of a negative to the report of the commission on the bill. He himself had once prepared a national reconstruction scheme. Having announced several on the financial proposals in the measure, he endeavored through quotations of facts and figures to show that its authors had been in such a hurry that they were not quite clear upon their own scheme. Thus, he pointed out, it was stated in the bill that a sum of \$42,000,000 pesetas would be devoted to the construction of roads, but 48 hours later it was recognized that this would not be sufficient, and that it would be necessary to increase it, as in fact it was increased, not by 2,000,000, \$4,000,000 or \$6,000,000, but by \$30,000,000 in 48 hours!

Specific Objections

Mr. Gasset wanted to know how and when this great scheme of reconstruction had been studied, when within 48 hours it was necessary to recast the figures and some of the features of the scheme itself. The light and irresponsible way in which the project had been put forward indicated to him that it was evident that the government would be authorized to pay the credits indicated in the estimates of the Ministry of Public Works as indicated at the end of the article, "together with such increases as in each case should be found indispensable."

Mr. Gasset thought it would be better if the Minister straightway asked for a blank check without saying anything at all about the manner in which it was to be applied.

In the same way there was the matter of the repair of the existing roadways, which were failing into a state in some cases of almost irrecoverable decay. In the bill, it was set forth that a sum of \$42,000,000 pesetas should be devoted to this purpose, but then 48 hours passed and it came to the knowledge of the Ministry that it was necessary to add not 2,000,000 nor 4,000,000 nor 6,000,000 pesetas, but 70,000,000 more!

There was also the matter of the hydraulic works; in the bill \$90,000,000 pesetas were devoted to this subject, and it was assumed that careful study had been given to it in arriving at this figure, for surely it was sufficiently large to deserve such study, but 48 hours passed and then at a single mark \$100,000,000 was deducted from these \$90,000,000 no less than \$700,000,000. If, when the figure of \$90,000,000 was put forward, the subject had not been thoroughly considered, what guarantees were to be offered to the country in respect to a plan of public works from which \$700,000,000 out of \$90,000,000 pesetas were chopped off in the space of 48 hours? Sixty-million pesetas were set apart for reconstructive and other works at the ports, but two days later it was announced that this was insufficient, and that not 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 but 22,000,000 pesetas must be added to it.

Six Per Cent Loans Effected

On the point of the financing of the scheme, loans were to be effected at 6 per cent, redeemable in 50 years, and it appeared that for each \$40,000,000 pesos that were obtained, \$15,000,000 and a fraction were to be spent on works and \$4,000,000 and a fraction were to be devoted to paying interest—in other words, when \$50,000,000 had been spent \$15,000,000 would have been put into public works and \$4,000,000, or more than double, would have gone into interest. For each \$100,000,000 obtained for these public works \$2,170,000 were to be paid for interest.

In the matter of the railways he had been trying to find an explanation for the consortium, for the spending of \$2,000,000,000, which he could show must exceed \$4,000,000,000, to the series of continuing promises and vague statements to which it was always being said that something would be "obtained" or "procured" or "done." No other explanation could be found than that which has been mentioned outside the Congress, to the effect that the Minister of Public Works was finding the business of propaganda at meetings in the country a very different thing from his work at the Ministry itself, and that when he came to take

READJUSTMENT OF FRENCH FINANCE

Provisional Estimates of Budget for 1922, Before Commission of Chamber, Show Approach to Needed Equilibrium

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The fundamental's of state finance laid down by Paul Doumer in making his provisional estimates of the budget for 1922, which Mr. Gasset failed to find that this Cervia scheme was worth all the extra money, when the scheme of reconstruction as himself had once prepared could have been put through for less than \$1,000,000,000 and one prepared by Mr. Calderon for \$5,000,000.

On behalf of the commission that had passed the report on the measure, Mr. Castel explained why the additions to which Mr. Gasset referred had become necessary, and went on to suggest later, from facts and figures previously adduced and which he had not been contradicted, that in the case of the Madrid, Bergasa & Alcañiz Railway, to take one of the best examples, an increase of rates amounting to only 5 per cent would be sufficient. And as to the total cost, and the excess over the schemes of Mr. Gasset and Mr. Calderon, conditions now were completely different, and today problems had to be dealt with that could be neglected a few years ago.

Bill Defended
Before this debate ended Mr. de la Cervia himself rose to insist upon the fact that at the Ministry of Public Works the watchword now was thoroughness in every way, and that the deepest study was given to every detail in his department. It, for instance, was a matter of the repair of the roads, all the information and statistics, costs and materials and labor and everything else were obtained and studied. It was known what state the roads were in, province by province, and it might be said road by road, and at the last district offices of the public works were communicated with by telegraph, facts were rectified, and in general it had been intimated that the increased cost of materials and of labor required an increase in the estimated costs.

He objected to Mr. Gasset's suggestion that the railway rates would have to be raised by 50 per cent. This was merely a case of doing tricks with figures. He himself was a very bad mathematician, but he always arrived at the right result at the finish, and in this matter he had had the assistance of the best experts. But on the main question it was the outstanding fact that the railways did not at present answer to the necessities of the national economy, and Spain was in very grave danger of economic ruin, and not that only but immediate ruin.

With that conviction, he had asked himself whether they ought to improve the railways, yes or no; and the answer was yes. The next question was whether the railways were in a position to do it themselves, and whether they should be left to issue 60-year debentures with foreign concessions or whether the national patrimony should be devoted to the task, and he concluded that it was more convenient to the public interests that the State should do it. With the improvement of the systems it was reasonable to suppose that there would be a great increase in traffic, and that again the income from it would be much increased. So there was good reason to hope that there would not need to be any increase in rates. But 50 per cent! He wondered whoever could have supplied Mr. Gasset with such an appalling figure.

SEIZED LANDS ARE RETURNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The State Land Office at Baton Rouge is investigating the records relative to the delinquent tax lands awarded by law to the State since 1850. Titles to large parcels of such land from practically all parishes are shown to have gone to the State. Immediate action is to be taken as rapidly as the records can be investigated and former owners located if possible.

Registrar Fred J. Grace is in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, in connection with this investigation and as soon as the work is completed there, similar action will be taken in the parish of Orleans, which comprises the city of New Orleans.

Redemption of such property by original owners is being accomplished daily and it is believed that bringing the matter to the attention of the public a great many more of the titles will be cleared.

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of the custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

shall not raise any more money in this way after this year and that the normal receipts from taxation and other sources shall be made to cover the expenditure.

Balance for Exchequer

Mr. Doumer then estimates that expenditure next year will be \$5,400,000,000 francs and the receipts \$5,514,000,000 francs. Nominally, therefore, there is actually a balance in favor of the exchequer. The expenditure has been cut down from \$6,400,000,000 francs voted for 1921 on April 30 of this year. The reduction is greater than it seems to be because the expenditure of Alsace-Lorraine is for the first time incorporated in the general budget. The interest of the public debt, which no one can control, has also increased by 1,000,000,000 francs. Four hundred million francs are affected to amortization. Thus, if these amounts are deducted from the budget, there is still a balance remaining.

As far as the estimated program, it is expected that from direct contributions \$3,000,000,000 francs will be forthcoming and from indirect taxes, customs duties, and so forth, \$6,120,000,000 francs—a total of 18,420,000,000 francs. In addition there are exceptional resources, such as the liquidation of stocks and contributions from war profits amounting to \$3,050,000,000 francs. It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Doumer, in adopting a figure to represent the receipts, has placed it a good deal higher than the receipts he is able to specify. There is a deficit of \$3,000,000,000. This, however, is to be covered by new resources, such as the increase of the sales tax, if necessary.

Large Sum Still Needed

The broad fact remains that in spite of the nominal balancing of the budget \$3,000,000,000 francs will still to be found. Moreover, the deficit is likely to be greater. However, assuming that \$3,000,000,000 francs is the real deficit, such economists as Gaston Jossé blames the government for not proposing any method by which it can be made up. It leaves to the Commission of Finances the task of choosing between a policy of further suppression of expenditure and a policy of new taxes. It is represented that it is the business of the government to make precise propositions.

Indeed, Mr. Jossé, who is one of the ablest authorities in France, declares that one of the causes of the financial disorder is the abdication of the government before the Commission of Finances. The role of the commission is not to direct but to supervise. The true responsibility remains the responsibility of the minister.

From all this it will be observed that it would be somewhat misleading to represent that the situation has been changed as if by a magic wand from an unsatisfactory into a satisfactory one. That France will overcome all her difficulties is not in doubt, but it is wrong to suggest that in future all is plain sailing.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN BY DRY AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Extension of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois by building local organizations in all parts of the state is to be a feature of the most active campaign for law enforcement this league has ever made, according to announcement here by F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the organization. Another feature of the campaign foreseen is defense against an assault upon the Legislature at the primary next April by the wet interests.

"After a close fight at the last session of the Legislature," said Mr. McBride, "we succeeded in writing into the statutes of the state the strongest and best law enforcement measure we believe has yet been passed by any state. The great purpose of the new law is to get the local and county officials to keep their oath of office in bringing about enforcement. To do this our organization must build throughout the entire state such local organizations as are necessary to keep in touch with these officials and insure enforcement through the local officials. You can see from this that we have the biggest task before us yet faced and our plans are to put on the most active campaign for law enforcement we have ever made, beginning in the early fall.

"Then, the legislative primary will be held on the second Tuesday of April. We have learned from the last Legislature that the wets have not given up the fight and that we must fight hard to hold our legislation and get additional necessary measures. One vote less would have lost us the Illinois prohibition act on second reading. You can see from this outlook that we must hold together our entire field force that we may have experienced workers for the strenuous fall and winter campaigns. An appeal is made to friends of the league for contributions to supplement its financial resources."

Advance Showing New Autumn Modes From Authentic Sources All at the New Lower Prices

Macullar Parker Co.
1921
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND

FINLAND'S TRUST IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland.—The recent decision of the Council of the League of Nations in the vexed matter of the future of the Aland Islands has naturally been received with much joy and extreme satisfaction here in Finland. At the same time it is realized that Finland's relations with Sweden should be maintained in the friendliest strain and that the necessary final arrangements with this country should be completed as promptly as possible, and in the matter of neutralizing Finland has shown and will continue to show the greatest willingness to meet the requirements of the case. Whether this solution is ideal, however, from the Swedish point of view may be another question.

The organ of the government writes that this decision will increase the confidence in the League of Nations, while the exactly opposite view has been voiced by responsible people in Sweden, and it is prophesied that this decision may lead to results in the future with reference to which no idea can be formed at present. What remains, it is being asked, of national

determination when it is ignored in the case of the Aland Islands, where it has been made manifest in such a concise and unmistakable manner?

What is felt of confidence in the new order of justice, of which the League of Nations should be the guardian, when it fares like this in the first real test? It has been settled, states a leading Swedish paper, by this decision of the Council, that a uniform popular with defined geographical borders cannot lay claim to national determination; however clearly expressed, the decision of the people apparently carries no weight.

MEXICO SEEKS LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Mexico is conducting negotiations with a view to floated a loan of \$2,000,000,000 in the United States, according to information received by T. U. Purcell, manager of the Mexican Trade Bureau of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. Rivet, assistant manager of the Banque Francaise du Mexique, at Tampico, Mexico. The loan is sought to wipe out the current indebtedness of Mexico and enable the republic to take its stand as a nation whose credit and whose currency are substantially backed.

BRITISH CHRISTIANS DEFEND JEWISH RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following resolution has been unanimously passed by the conference of missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which was recently held at the Bible House, London: "To call upon the Christian churches of Great Britain to protest against the calumnies which are now being circulated against the Jewish people in a section of the public press of our land, thus associating themselves with the action recently taken by Christian leaders in America."

The charge that there is a Jewish conspiracy against Christian civilization is based on documents that on unbiased examination by independent scholars have proved worthless, and in the opinion of the conference are entirely without foundation.

"The conference is convinced that a continuance of the publication of such charges cannot but lead to an increase in the prevailing spirit of unrest, to the detriment of our Christian civilization and national well-being, in addition to the harm entailed to our Jewish fellow countrymen."

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY



A REDUCTION SALE TO MAKE MORE FRIENDS

"**T**HE OLD HOUSE WITH THE YOUNG SPIRIT" values the friends it has made. It is getting a whole lot out of life beyond mere merchandising.

In the spirit of service it wants to extend its acquaintance with Executives, Professional Men, Young Men on their way up, Students, Boys, and the Mothers of Students and Boys.

As a means to this end very considerable reductions have been made, temporarily, on Garments and articles seasonable for Fall and Spring. But as prices mean nothing apart from the goods to which they apply, we are asking you to see the Apparel, feel the quality, note the style and fit, and then read for yourselves the price story that every tag tells.

Commencing Monday, August 8th

Money Saving Reductions On:

FAMOUS MACULLAR PARKER SUITS (Fall and Spring Weights). Ready to wear. For Men and Young Men.

GOLF SUITS OF TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, etc. Many with Vests and Long Trousers to match.

STUDENTS' LONG TROUSER SUITS.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

JUVENILE WOOL SUITS.

Seasonable and year-round HABERDASHERY and HEAD-GEAR for Men, Young Men, Students, Boys.

Every Tag shows regular price and special price made only for this Sale. Come in, examine, note Qualities, Style and Fit.

"Quality Is Its Own Best Spokesman"

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with the Young Spirit"

Boston

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Sea Campers

When you say "camping" most people think of woods and rivers and lakes, but there is another kind of camping that is almost as good and makes a delightful contrast to the first. I refer to pitching your tent by the sea. If you live anywhere near the coast in New York or Connecticut or Massachusetts you will find the most wonderful spots only a few leagues away, on the outer shore of Long Island and almost any place on that long strip of sand called Fire Island. Search about until you find a place where the bathing is right, where there are a few trees or high bushes for shade and, most important of all, where people are scarce and houses scarce. Then put your tent in the sand, perhaps between hillocks where it will be sheltered from the wind, cover the floor deeply with rushes and grass and leaves, for sand makes a hard bed, build a rock fireplace—and be happy.

How we did enjoy ourselves on Woodman's Point! We would leave our blankets before the big red sun would rise from the sea and step to the edge of the green, glistening tides. The hard white sand beach would be strewn with shell and hermit crabs and remnants of seaweed and bits of strange wreckage from foreign seas. We would race up and down this marvelous track and then suddenly plunge into the cool currents and let them bear us a long piece down the beach. What color would flood the world as the sun rose above the morning mist? The sand "white and glistening," the tall sparse grass fringing the hillocks intensely green, the sky blue as a robin's egg, the distant sand spit as pink as coral, the intervening water the shade of beryl and the misty sea distances all the colors of an opal! No matter how warm the day the mornings were always cool, as cool as the salty water, and later a stiff wind would come galloping in from the ocean to keep things fresh and merry.

Only a couple of miles away was a tiny village of summer cottages and a general store. Usually everybody would volunteer to go for the supplies, the walk was so delightful and full of incident. How we would weave tales about the ribs of an old ship's boat, half-buried in the sand, wondering if Captain Kidd or Morgan or Black Beard had ever sheltered it ashore sinking under pieces-of-eight. And there were odd-shaped timbers bristling with rusty spikes and broken crates marked with Chinese characters, and indeed all sorts of refuse swept up by the broom of mother ocean. You never knew just what you were going to find, because the tides were messengers keeping your own beach in touch with every country on the globe from the South Sea Islands to Alaska and they did not mind what they brought you, provided that it floated.

When we wanted more strenuous excitement we would row across the arm of Great South Bay and walk across Fire Island and dive into the tremendous surf. The best swimmers could win their way out to deep and quiet water beyond the breakers, while the rest tried to see how gracefully they could go through or over the roaring walls of sea. That was breathless fun and no mistake. You were glad to regain the beach at last and sprawl out like a stranded jellyfish in a glorious sunbath. Then ho for camp again. Could the resounding cañons of New York be only a few miles away? It was hard to believe it.

Sometimes we would intercept a fishing boat and take a long ride on her, making friends with the old salt and learning much deep-sea lore unknown to the ordinary landlubber. We soon became as brown as he and almost as proficient in handling the sheet. The gulls wheeled above the mast, talking harshly, the tiller creaked, there was an odor of tar and fish and seaweed in the breeze that once smelt one never could forget. It was a far cry from the still green depths of the north woods, their sweet bird notes, their fireweed, their tall pines and moosecasing. One could picture one's friends crossing the trail under packs or poling manfully up a stiff rapid, but feel at the same time perfectly content with the laxer life of a beach-comber, his wide open spaces and plunging green tides.

Do you remember what Kipling says:

Who bathed in the sea?—the sight of the water unbothered—
The heave and the hail and the hurt and the bound—
The crash of the comber wind-bounded.
His Sea is showing the name—his Sea
and the same 'neath each wonder:
His Sea as she rages or stills?
So and no otherwise—so and no otherwise
—hillmen desire their Hills.

Outside the Nursery Window

Outside the nursery window grew a tall holly tree, and red berries gleamed among its glossy pointed leaves. The tree was gay well into the New Year, for there were plenty of other berries that wintered for the birds. Every morning the twins, Gerald and Nancy, would open the window, and after calling "Bob! Bob!" several times, they would put a supply of crumbs on the window sill, and draw back a few steps from the window.

Then Happy Robin, who had been waiting for his breakfast, would fly down for the crumbs. He grew bolder as the colder weather came, and when Nancy one morning put the crumbs inside the window he hopped in for them. Another morning they scattered them on the carpet, and to their joy Happy Robin flew right into the room. Gerald and Nancy stood as still as little mice as he hopped about, raising his head every now and then as much as to say "I know you are my friends." Then he flew outside and perching on

the topmost bough of the holly tree he sang his thanks.

The twins did not forget to put a little tin of water outside the window because Robin's usual drinking-place was frozen over. Other birds, sparrows, tom-tits, and starlings, came to drink, but to the eyes of the children none were so handsome as the robin in his vest of red. On snowy days he seemed to sing more joyously than when the sun shone.

"I tell you spring is coming," he seemed to declare to the twins looking out from their window upon a white world.

When you say "camping" most people think of woods and rivers and lakes, but there is another kind of camping that is almost as good and makes a delightful contrast to the first. I refer to pitching your tent by the sea. If you live anywhere near the coast in New York or Connecticut or Massachusetts you will find the most wonderful spots only a few leagues away, on the outer shore of Long Island and almost any place on that long strip of sand called Fire Island. Search about until you find a place where the bathing is right, where there are a few trees or high bushes for shade and, most important of all, where people are scarce and houses scarce. Then put your tent in the sand, perhaps between hillocks where it will be sheltered from the wind, cover the floor deeply with rushes and grass and leaves, for sand makes a hard bed, build a rock fireplace—and be happy.

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—hillmen desire their Hills.

Outside the nursery window grew a tall holly tree, and red berries gleamed among its glossy pointed leaves. The tree was gay well into the New Year, for there were plenty of other berries that wintered for the birds. Every morning the twins, Gerald and Nancy, would open the window, and after calling "Bob! Bob!" several times, they would put a supply of crumbs on the window sill, and draw back a few steps from the window.

Then Happy Robin, who had been waiting for his breakfast, would fly down for the crumbs. He grew bolder as the colder weather came, and when Nancy one morning put the crumbs inside the window he hopped in for them. Another morning they scattered them on the carpet, and to their joy Happy Robin flew right into the room. Gerald and Nancy stood as still as little mice as he hopped about, raising his head every now and then as much as to say "I know you are my friends." Then he flew outside and perching on

the crockery back into the hamper. All the bits of bread and cake we left for the birds and squirrels. Then Miles brought Tommy from the farm where he had been stabled.

"I think we'll go down Tinkers Hollow, for a change," said Father. "Turn to the right at the end of the lane."

We ran on ahead, eager to explore this new place. Tinkers' Hollow is a deep glen where grow ferns and gorse. Gypsies often encamp here, and we saw the ashes of several fires. A pretty little stream ran at the bottom of the hollow, and here grew forget-me-nots.

Daisy Chains

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Underneath a shady tree
Busy little maids are we.

All the daisies we shall need,
We have gathered in the mead.

Nancy knows the way to plait,
So she does her chain like that.

Joan and I just make a slit
In a stalk, a head to fit.

And its stalk in turn will hold
Another daisy white and gold.

when he again heard the now familiar roar. "I'll shut up until they pass and escape notice," he thought.

But the rushing car slowed down as a voice cried, "Dad, see the turtle." Then, as it stopped, a boy jumped out and ran to Jacky.

"Pick him up, Bob," said the man in the car. "He's just a boy turtle, not a snapping turtle. Lift him by the middle of his shell."

Jacky was passed up to the man, who rested him on the palm of his hand. Jacky stuck out his feet and tried to claw his way free. The

gave up for the day. Jacky waited until dusk. Then he made for the fence and followed it foot by foot until he found a little opening under the bottom rail. The ground was soft, and he soon dug his way through. In a little while he was on his way back to where he knew the moist land lay. After a while he stopped and looked up to the full moon.

"Well," he said, "this has been an adventurous day for a fellow like me. But if I keep plodding I may be back in my old swamp land by new moon."

British Nesting Birds

The Redbreast

Owing to its associations with man, the redbreast, or robin, has acquired universal protection and endorsement by all, and is regarded as the most friendly of all birds. Wherever man has taken up his abode, providing there is sufficient vegetation to afford it shelter, the robin will be found throughout the British Islands.

The robin is one of the few birds which greets us with its song all through the year, except during a few weeks in July and August, when it is undergoing the process of molting. At the end of August, a few may be heard singing, and during September they are in full song. It is during the months of autumn, when the silence of nearly all other birds is general throughout the land, that the robin appears to sing his best; his song is then so sweet and full; without the robin's melody, that season of the year would be a mute one indeed. In the merry months of spring, his song is partly drowned in the general chorus of other birds, whence the common notion among many people that the robin only sings in the autumn months.

As spring advances the majority of these birds retire to the woodlands, plantations, shrubberies, wooded lanes, and other sheltered spots for nesting purposes, and where they resort until the cold of winter approaches, when they return to the neighborhood of our dwellings to frequent gardens and the homesteads, where they find food and shelter during the coldest weather. But in such places a pair generally are resident throughout the year, their numbers being increased at the advent of winter, which is a migratory movement among resident birds.

Probably it is not generally known that with the robin a spring and autumnal migration regularly occurs. At the end of the summer large numbers of these birds appear on the south coast previous to their journey across the Channel, to winter in southern Europe. Egypt, the oases of the Sahara, Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia and the northwest of Turkestan. The return journey takes place in the following spring, but a large number of the young birds which migrate south in the autumn never come back to this country, which is the rule among most other young birds, for they seldom if ever remain in the places where they first see the light. This may be the chief cause for the number of robins remaining about the same year after year; otherwise one would suppose their numbers would steadily increase, owing to the protection they receive on all sides.

As soon as the young birds are able to shift for themselves, they are in most cases driven away by their parents, and forced to migrate. Apparently the robin frequents the same locality for nesting purposes for years in succession. As a rule it starts nesting early in the spring. The nest is usually placed in some cavity, often on ivy-clad banks in sheltered situations, or in ivy and creepers on walls, and similar retreats, but all kinds of sites are sometimes chosen, such as old disused cans, kettles, flower pots, or beams and ledges in outbuildings, barns, and varied other spots. The nest is generally a large structure; the outer walls are composed of moss, dead leaves, roots and dead grasses, the cup-shaped hollow is lined with hair, fine grasses and fiber, and frequently a few feathers. When placed in holes on banks or on the ground, it resembles the nest of the nightingale, being built largely of dry oak leaves.

Almost any boy, and girl, too, can make a doll house. It need not be large and elaborate as the one shown in the picture. Even one-story houses are attractive and, of course, much easier to construct for there is no need of stairs leading to the second floor. The walls of this house are painted white within and without. Others have the pure white relieved by painting the roof and shutters a pretty shade of green. There some of the doll houses have porches with tiny colonial pillars that add much to the appearance. In this picture the porch would not show, for all that can be seen is the interior.

After the doll house is made, one of the most interesting things is to furnish the rooms. Now, of course, the kind of furniture used will depend entirely upon how large the house is and what kind of dolls are to occupy it. For instance, if the house is for paper dolls, furniture made of lightweight cardboard will be fully strong enough. Very attractive and artistic chairs, tables and other odd pieces can be fashioned out of cardboard. This cardboard is in colors, but perhaps it would be better to use white so that the articles may be painted or colored any shade that is desired.

"He is hard to see because his shell is mottled yellow and black, like sunlight and shadow. But now you should give him something to eat."

So Bob brought scraps of bread soaked in milk and put them by Jacky's nose. And almost before Jacky knew it he had made a good meal.

Bob left him in an old vegetable frame for the night. Jacky had a good nap, and when he awoke the sun was shining brightly.

"I must get out of this," he said. "I do wish people would remember I like cool moist places the best."

The frame stood out in the open, and there was no shade. But in one corner was a pile of old papers and bags. "Here's where I start home to my swamp," said Jacky Turtle. A search disclosed no opening. However, the papers and bags came near the top at one point. Several times he started up them, only to slip back. But at last the frame edge was just above him. Slowly, resting against the side, he rose on his hind feet, and reaching his front feet over the edge, clawed his way up. He hung on top for a moment, then, closing his shell, toppled over to the ground.

Jacky was halfway to the back of the garden when he heard Bob coming. Hurriedly, he dug into some dusty soil and under some garden litter and crawled into his shell.

"He must have pulled himself out over those papers," said Dad—and Jacky T. chuckled. "In spite of their shells, they are quick to escape. They try, try again and do not give up until they have found a way. But our garden fence is tight and the yard is large. You will probably find him again."

After searching thoroughly they

A Picnic in the Woods

Every year we have a picnic in the woods, and I am going to tell you what a delightful day we had this time. Nurse and baby Joan rode in the pony trap with the hamper, and the others walked. Father led the way, and he took us over ditches and stiles, and along narrow little paths, and he showed us the loveliest things in the hedge.

Mr. Bumblebee

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Bumblebee, bumblebee, why are you
drowsing?

The flowers are waking, the day has
begun;

There's dew on the clover, and break-
fast is over.

Come, leave your wood lily, and sail
to the sun!

Bumblebee, bumblebee, where are you
going?

My garden is tempting, nasturtiums
are gay.

Floating at these and the blushing
sweet peas,

Straight to the green fields you hasten
away.

Bumblebee, bumblebee, wandering
rover

Sunup to sundown the summer day
through.

You are a ship on a skyaring trip,

You are a clown tumbling down from
the blue.

Bumblebee, bumblebee, where will you
tarry?

When the day closes, and shadows
begin?

Will you seek rest, buzzing back from
your quest,

Deep in some nook at the White Fox-
glove inn?

The Great Reed-Mace

One of the most stately of all English wild flowers, and certainly the largest of the herbaceous water plants, is the beautiful great reed-mace or cat-tail. Country folk often call this plant the bulrush, though that is a strange and very unsuitable name for it because it is not really a rush at all, but belongs to quite a different family of plants. To see these reed-maces at their best you must seek them in ponds and by streambeds during August and September, where you will know them at once by their tall poker-like spikes of flowers, and their handsome sword-shaped leaves which are of a pale and delicate green or greyish-blue, known to the botanists as glaucous, and are nearly six feet long.

"Phew!" said Jacky, stretching out his head. "What funny, whirling legs it had. I never saw any go so fast. It has a shell, too. It must be one of those automobiles Bungy Rabbit says people ride in." Jacky had seen people in the woods.

Once a man had picked him up and made marks on his shell before letting him go.

"If you can reach one of the quaint and giant flower-stems, you will find that it has much to interest you. These stems often grow fully seven or even eight feet in height, and at the summit of each one is a club-like mass of deep brown, about a foot in length and an inch in diameter, surrounded by a slender yellowish spike which is of loose and ragged appearance. The latter quickly withers away, but the shiny brown spikes are persistent and make handsome ornaments for winter decoration indoors."

others laughed, but the man looked at him closely.

"Why," he cried, "see on the shell, A. Baker, 1916! It's the turtle I marked at the picnic, years ago. That was miles from here. He is a traveler."

Then he put Jacky on the car floor and started. Jacky was glad to ride, but he didn't like the

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIANS ASK AUTO DUTY CHANGE

Deputation Urges Government to Increase Levy on Bodies but Favors Lower Toll on Chassis from the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Preparations have been made for the resumption of the annual Norwegian industrial fair, to be held at Christiania in the beginning of September. Judging from requests made for space, the attendance at the fair will heavily surpass that of last year, for 370 firms have engaged accommodations for exhibits, an increase of almost 40 per cent as compared with last year.

At the Norwegian industrial fair last year the total number of visitors was 25,000 and it is expected that this number will be surpassed this year. Information about the fair may be secured by applying to the Trade Intelligence Bureau of Norway at Christiania. Business men attending the fair will be given an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with Norwegian firms and products.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Directors of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank and the Central National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, have approved a plan of consolidation.

During the last two years the lace industry of China has shown much development, both in the quality and quantity of the manufactures. In 1920 the value of the total exports was 2,675,520 taels, compared with 1,234,428 taels in 1918.

Mr. R. Martens, formerly of R. Martens & Co., London and New York, is in Chicago to place orders for the manufacture of 50,000 ringless pistons, an invention that automotive experts say will revolutionize the automobile and stationary engine industry.

A new bank called the Shui Fung Bank is being organized by a group of Ningbo and Shanghai merchants with a capital of \$5,000,000. Mr. Hau Chi-fung, formerly manager of the Hua Fa Bank, has been engaged as managing director. The Chung Yuan Industrial Bank is the latest addition to the list of modern banks in Hankow. It was organized by a group of Hankow and Shanghai Chinese business men and will conduct business under Chinese management.

Symptoms of Improvement

Symptoms of improvement in the industrial position are visible, stated Mr. Goodenough, in the fact that the credit position shows improvement, that accumulated stocks have to some extent been worked off, that there has been a general falling of prices and finally that a number of adjustments have been made in one of the chief factors in the cost of production, that is, wages. These are symptoms of the state of British trade but inasmuch as "British commerce" is not a thing apart, but is interdependent upon the trade of other nations, it is necessary to adopt a wider viewpoint, and take international factors into consideration. An encouraging feature is that an agreement has been reached at last between the allied powers and Germany which should tend to stabilize the financial relations between them, while there has certainly less fluctuation in the continental exchanges.

On the other hand, seeing that the basis of world trade is the exchange of goods, there is obvious necessity not only for increased production but also for improved mechanism of exchange, before a return can be made to anything like the pre-war condition of industry. Various credit schemes have been devised, some of them being now in operation, to assist badly hit countries to resume production on a normal scale, but these schemes have not proved to be the universal panacea which, by some, they were thought to be.

Mr. Goodenough believes that only a moderate amount of reliance can be placed in them as their success is so much dependent upon the restoration of political stability throughout Europe, and this has proved to be a lengthy business. In addition to the great need for production on a normal scale, stability of exchange and sound currency are further essentials to a healthy condition of trade. Then there are also the reparations payments and the enormous foreign debts incurred by the allied powers, which all disturb the even flow of trade and require special measures to eliminate the disturbances in international credit that they would otherwise cause.

The ultimate settlement, either of external debt or of indemnity payments, must be in the form of goods, and it must also be remembered that trade itself is not in its essence the exchange of goods for credit but that its permanent basis must be the direct or indirect exchange of goods for goods. A sound currency is the basis of a stable exchange and nations which have departed from the gold standard must get back to it or to some such possible alternative as a gold exchange standard, says Mr. Goodenough, if they desire financial salvation. The more a state treasury issues paper money the more it is adding to its liabilities, for paper money represents not real assets which other countries will accept in payment but mere promises to pay in the future.

LUMBER INDUSTRY REPORTS INQUIRY

CHICAGO, Illinois.—While the usual summer dullness is apparent in the lumber industry, there are facts in evidence that indicate an early increase in buying and which lend decided encouragement to the outlook, according to the American Lumberman. Furniture sales were heavier than at first anticipated or even hoped for at the summer expositions, and there is evidence of a very optimistic feeling in the furniture field which means that considerable quantities of hardwood will be purchased shortly. Improvement in the financial condition of railroads continues in evidence and this situation is reflected in orders for repair and replacement of equipment and supplies. The result is that railroad purchases of lumber show an increase and there are a large number of inquiries out for additional quantities.

Prices have not shown any particular change in tendency. They fluctuate a good deal but the market seems fundamentally firm. From the week ended January 8 to the week ended July 11, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported the following statistics in board feet: Production, 4,146,067,552; shipments, 4,222,504,300; orders, 4,209,425,706.

STEEL CONTRACTS AWARDED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese Government order for 17,000 tons of rails for the Peking-Suiyuan Railways has been placed with the United States Steel Products Company. The contract for 77,000 tons of plates for the Bombay, India, pipe line, bids on which were opened last week, is expected to go to a British concern which is understood to have submitted a low bid.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to July 9 show:

Receipts	£255,187,827
Expenditure	204,458,271
Corresponding period last year	
Receipts	£241,158,214
Expenditure	204,158,241

NORWAY TO HOLD INDUSTRIAL FAIR

BRITISH BANKER ON TRADE PROSPECTS

Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Limited, Sees Signs of Gradual Improvement in Industry and Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The conclusion of the long-drawn-out cost strike in Great Britain and the agreement that has been arranged between the owners and the miners has had a reassuring effect on industry and on the general public. When added to this it is remembered that two important wage settlements are to be recorded in the textile and the engineering trades it is not surprising that there is discussion of a noticeable revival of trade, coupled with a growing realization that the nation that wishes for healthy industrial conditions must give value for its services to other nations and must work before it can expect a reward for labor.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank Limited, counseled a wise moderation in expectancy with regard to a trade revival. In his opinion there is certainly a prospect of modified increase in the volume of business in the near future and this revival will contain the seeds of a more permanent and definite recovery, but it would be a mistake to assume that there will be an early return to maximum activity. The expression "trade boom" is unsuitable to describe the process that will follow the recent successful attempts at industrial reactivation such as a boom, if by a boom is meant a renewal of the feverish activity of early 1920, is evidently undesirable, since it could not be regarded as a natural development.

Symptoms of Improvement

Symptoms of improvement in the industrial position are visible, stated Mr. Goodenough, in the fact that the credit position shows improvement, that accumulated stocks have to some extent been worked off, that there has been a general falling of prices and finally that a number of adjustments have been made in one of the chief factors in the cost of production, that is, wages. These are symptoms of the state of British trade but inasmuch as "British commerce" is not a thing apart, but is interdependent upon the trade of other nations, it is necessary to adopt a wider viewpoint, and take international factors into consideration. An encouraging feature is that an agreement has been reached at last between the allied powers and Germany which should tend to stabilize the financial relations between them, while there has certainly less fluctuation in the continental exchanges.

A few of the railroad bonds and facts concerning them follow:

denying to the one who puts more into his work than his fellow, the reward that should follow greater or more effective service. Inordinate demands for rewards out of all proportion to the labor given must also cease and there is evidence, Mr. Goodenough admits, that many opinions that have prevailed since the war are being modified in the light of unsatisfactory national and individual experience, and this is all to the good. For instance, although there are many inequalities in wages paid, due to the fact that the process of readjustment is proceeding at different rates in different industries, yet there is a growing realization of what constitutes monetary values and instances are recurring of settlements based on this realization.

Further, there is at length a much more genuine determination to secure drastic economy both in national and individual expenditures. The weight of the burden entailed by the war is being more accurately gauged, and there is less disposition to believe that relief can be secured by any easy method which would obviate the necessity of making sacrifices. This clearer perception of the realities of the situation is in itself a factor which makes for quiet and confident trade progress, and there is good reason to expect that the curve of prosperity, while it cannot but fluctuate, will steadily trend upward.

DRIFT OF NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS

Former Fluctuate Within Narrow Range For Week—Latter Stronger and More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Stocks for the past week have continued to fluctuate within a narrow range, while the bond market appears to be growing stronger and more active. In the past month the combined average of 40 bonds used by Dow Jones Co. has advanced 1.55 points, a large share of which gain was registered recently. It is natural that investors should turn to bonds, which are to be had at attractive prices now, especially when rates generally are dropping and money becoming easier.

A few of the railroad bonds and facts concerning them follow:

Cur. Re- rest. cent. % prior adv. yield %

Balt & Ohio ex 4½%, 1932. 125½ 122½ 124½

Chas. & Ohio ex 4%, 1945. 83½ 82½

Chas. & Q. III div. in 1939. 84½ 81½

Erie ex A. 1935. 40 1½ 10.60

Lehigh Valley con 4½%, 2025. 80 80 8.50

N. Y. Central deb 4%, 1934. 79½ 74½ 6.25

Penn. cen. 4½%, 1934. 80 80 6.25

Penn. cen. 4%, 1936. 80 80 6.25

St. L & S. Fran. 5%, 1939. 88½ 81½ 10.20

St. L & S. W. con 4%, 1932. 86 7½ 8.00

United States Liberty bonds have been more active recently and prices are improving. Shrewd investors are taking advantage of the opportunity to accumulate these securities.

Stocks have varied little in the past week. Twenty active rails worked down from 73.33 on July 29 to 72.55 on August 5. In the same period 20 industrials advanced from 68.37 to 68.61 while 20 coppers fell from 24.90 to 24.50. The most of this weakness developed the latter part of the week and Saturday was generally a typical midsummer week-end affair.

The following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending August 5, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

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Balt & Ohio ex 4½%, 1932. 125½ 122½ 124½

Chas. & Ohio ex 4%, 1945. 83½ 82½

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High Low Last

2,600 Am Car & Fdy 125½ 122½ 124½

4,000 Am H & L pfds 50 49 50

3,200 Am M & P 50 49 50

5,400 Am T & T 105½ 105 105½

12,000 Am Wool 72½ 68½ 70½

10,500 Atchison 87½ 84½ 84½

44,200 Baldwin 21½ 21½ 21½

13,000 Ball & Ohio 40% 38½ 38½

12,000 Bethlehem 52% 49½ 49½

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOURTH MATCH OF TOUR IS DRAWN

Philadelphia Pilgrims Play Against Lionel Robinson's Cricket Eleven at Attleborough, England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ATTELBOROUGH, England (Saturday)—In the fourth match of their cricket tour, in England, the Philadelphia Pilgrims played a drawn game against Lionel Robinson's eleven here today.

The Pilgrims had just finished playing a drawn game against the Crusaders cricket team, which included three Cambridge University "Blues," when they opened their match against Mr. Robinson's eleven, and when stumps were drawn had scored 155 runs and lost 7 wickets in their first innings. As in the match against the Crusaders rain interfered considerably with play and Philadelphia, who batted first, did not commence proceedings until midday. In the short time at their disposal they reached the figures above mentioned, the highest individual score being 32 by J. L. Evans.

Saturday the Pilgrims carried their overnight first innings score to 214. When they batted the second time they were far less successful and made only 85 runs, the top score being 40 by E. W. Mifflin, who was eventually caught out. The rapid dismissal of the Americans was in a great measure due to the bowling of Robert Fowler, who took 7 wickets for 65 runs. Mr. Robinson's team hit up 124 in its first innings and had scored 51 for 3 wickets in its second when stumps were drawn.

FRENCH TITLE WON BY AUBREY BOOMER

Captures Open Golf Championship at Le Touquet, France, in Playoff With Arnaud Massy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LE TOUQUET, France.—The French open golf championship this season, as always, was an interesting event, but not so much so as had been hoped. In former years all the British professionals of consequence have been in the habit of moving across the Channel immediately the championship at home was completed, and playing for the French title. This season, however, was far too strenuous to permit of the players undertaking this competition, and so it came about that the only first-class English entry was that of Harry Vardon, who has certain sentimental associations with Le Touquet, where he made a long sojourn during a winter many years ago.

Vardon also wished to associate himself in this championship with the appearance and good prospects of young Aubrey Boomer, who is the son of the Jersey schoolmaster who most encouraged Vardon when a boy and resident there, dividing his time between gardening and carrying clubs as a caddy, to take up golf as a profession.

The United States players were missing, but the indefatigable J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion, visited Le Touquet with the object of snatching a championship before his return, if possible, and he was due to leave England for New York en route for Australia a day or two later.

There was, however, abundant material for a good championship, and the French professionals turned out to a man, keener on this event than on the British one that had recently been contested in Scotland. Le Touquet, if not the very best course in France, is very good, and decidedly one of the pleasantest, with its belts of trees and its bunkers with silver sand. It was here that the very last championship played in Europe before the war was held; that being this same French open, when J. D. Edgar, who has since crossed the Atlantic, was the victor.

The event is played under ordinary open championship conditions, four rounds of stroke play. There was some fine scoring on the first day, three cards of 71 being returned, one of these by Kirkwood, another by Frederick Leach, of Northwest, and the third by Boomer, who has a way of distinguishing himself on these occasions. Kirkwood had done a 75 in the morning, and Arnaud Massy laid a 74 in the second round on to a 72 he made in the first. Boomer, still playing with wonderful steadiness, did 72 in the afternoon and this was enough to give him an easy lead at the end of the first day's play, his aggregate of 143 being three strokes better than that of Massy and Kirkwood. Some way down the list was young Angel de la Torre, the Spaniard, who was yearning very much for such a championship as this to justify these two expeditions of his from Spain to the patrons who have supported him in them. But he was not at his best.

The contest on the second day was quite exciting, and all the better for that from the beginning. It was mainly confined to the three men, Boomer, Massy, and Kirkwood. The Australian was the first of these to play, and Boomer went out an hour later. All three played fine golf, and, with the conditions perfect, the scoring was most remarkable. Massy and Boomer each put on a 69.

In the fourth round Massy excelled himself with another 69—two of them on the same day—and by this gaining three strokes on Boomer, tied with him for first place, their aggregates being the lowest with which any real

championship had been won, and four strokes less than that of Edgar, when he succeeded at Le Touquet in 1914. Their 234 really represented wonderful golf, even if made under comparatively easy conditions. So it happened that Massy and Boomer had to play off over 56 holes on the following day. Massy was expected to win, but fortune favored the younger man, who was at his best again and gained three strokes in the first round. This advantage he never lost, and at the sixteenth hole in the second round Massy picked up his ball, just as he did when playing off a tie for the open championship many years ago against Harry Vardon at Sandwich.

PARKDALE CANOE CLUB IS WINNER

Annual Canadian Association Regatta Proves Greatest Success—Balmy Beach Is Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Despite adverse conditions the annual championship regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association, held on the course of the Parkdale Canoe Club here Saturday, was the greatest success in the history of the organization and although there were no records broken, practically every event produced keen competition. A strong course wind resulted in heavy swells on the lake and this retarded the boats and made the time comparatively slow.

The entries were the best from the four divisions of the Canadian Canoe Association, which have headquarters at Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Toronto, and there were at least nine entries in each of the 11 events. Although there is no cup for the club obtaining the most points in the regatta there was great rivalry between the various contestants and the Parkdale Club showed the way with 18 points, secured by five firsts and two seconds. The Balmy Beach Club, also of Toronto, was second with 15 points, and the Ottawa-New Edinburghs third with 8. The Toronto district led the way with a total of 42 points compared to 15 for Montreal and 9 for Ottawa. The Winnipeg paddlers failed to obtain a point.

The visiting canoeists were greatly handicapped by the heavy seas, as without exception they are all accustomed to paddling on rivers and lakes and the poor showing of the outsiders can be attributed in a large measure to this condition. The sea called for steady paddling and many of the eastern and western paddlers were swamped when they attempted to start. The local boys were at home in the heavy going.

The chief interest centered in the half and one-mile war canoe races for the Canadian championship and both were won by the Parkdale No. 1 crew, who were the favorites. Parkdale also won the junior, senior and intermediate fours, the same quartette taking the first two. The Roy brothers of Ottawa won seven of the eight points acquired by their club by winning the junior and intermediate fours and coming third in the senior two-blade event.

Seventeen different clubs were represented in the regatta and each event called for at least nine starters. There were 11 crews in each of the canoe events, making a total of 155 paddlers in each race. The summary:

Junior Singles—Won by J. Deslaurier, Etobicoke, Montreal, second; B. Burdon, Vaino's Boat Club, third. Time—5m.

Senior Singles—Won by W. Smith, Chateauguay, Montreal, second; F. Horner, Grand Chateauguay, Montreal, third. Time—5m.

Intermediate Tandems—Won by Roy Brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa; A. Lindsay and H. Caverly, Lachine Club, Montreal, second; R. Nurse and J. McCarthy, Balmy Beach, Toronto, third. Time—5m.

Intermediate Four—Won by Parkdale Canoe Club, (F. Elliott, A. Lynch, E. Elliott and P. Neill); Parkdale Canoe Club, second; Toronto Canoe Club, third. Time—4m. 27s.

Intermediate Tandem—Won by W. Porter and G. Thorne, Balmy Beach Club, Toronto; S. Swain, brother, Parkdale Canoe Club, Toronto, second; Roy brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa, third. Time—4m. 16s.

Intermediate Four—Won by Parkdale Canoe Club, (C. Hustwell, H. Waisniller, C. Keeler and G. Montgomery); Balmy Beach Canoe Club, second. Time—4m. 16s.

Junior Tandems—Won by Roy brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa; R. Nurse and J. McCarthy, Balmy Beach Club, Toronto, second; Laventure and P. Thompson, Island Aquatic, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 40s.

Junior Four—Won by Parkdale Canoe Club (F. Elliott, A. Lynch, E. Elliott and P. Neill); Parkdale Canoe Club, second; Toronto Canoe Club, third. Time—4m. 27s.

Intermediate Singles—Won by R. Nurse, Balmy Beach Club, Toronto; Desmalibor Island Aquatic Club, Toronto, second; Lindsay, Lachine Club, Montreal, third. Time—4m. 7s.

Junior War Canoe—Won by Parkdale Canoe Club (Joseph Lynch, strike, George Duncan, Harold Austin, Allen Lynch, George Pier, Clyde Keeler, Charles French, Percy Swain, Gordon Swain, Gordon Montgomery, Ernest Elliott, Herbert Elliott, Roland Reilly, Frank Miller, Paul Smith, Dennis) Chateauguay Club, Montreal, second; Grand Trunk Club, Montreal, third. Time—5m. 25s.

Intermediate Tandem—Won by Roy Brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa; A. Lindsay and H. Caverly, Lachine Club, Montreal, second; R. Nurse and J. McCarthy, Balmy Beach, Toronto, third. Time—5m. 16s.

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MISS MARION HOLLINS WINS

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, Long Island, who made a brilliant showing in this year's British ladies' tournament, won the annual women's invitation golf tournament of the Sheneconsett Country Club here Saturday by defeating Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich, Connecticut, national and metropolitan champion, by 8 and 1.

CAPTAIN ALDRICH NAMES COMMITTEE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Appointment of a baseball committee by Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, subject to approval by the board of control, was announced today by the Yale University Athletic Association. It consists of Burnside Winslow, chairman; W. F. Badger, Eustice Bronson, L. F. Middle-

AUSTRALASIANS ENTER SEMI-FINAL

Defeat British Isles Team Three Out of Five Contests in the Davis Cup Championship—Meet Denmark Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Australasian tennis team won three out of five contests played at the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley Heights for the Davis Cup, in the second round of the tennis championship, and will therefore go into the semi-final round against the players from Denmark at the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Two singles matches were played Saturday afternoon, J. O. Anderson of Australasia defeating P. G. Lowe of the British Isles in the first, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 8—2, which really settled the issue, but the program was carried to a finish, and in the second game Capt. Maxwell Woodnam of the British Isles team defeated J. B. Hawkes of Australasia in the closest and hardest fought match of the series, 5—3, 6—2, 6—5, 6—3, 6—3. This meant that young Hawkes, the left-handed player, was the weak part of the Aussies' team, as he lost both the games taken by the Brits.

With G. T. Ade, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in the referee's chair, Anderson and Lowe got under way and the Aussies soon showed his superiority by his beautifully timed shots at the net that had his opponent uncertain in his movements, while the serving of the Aussies was sure and steady. He took the first set, 6—2, and kept up his bewildering work, as Lowe was unable to meet the furious onslaughts of the man facing him. Anderson showed a wonderful knack of outguessing his opponent, and played his shots just right, winning the set, 6—3. However, the Britisher seemed to find himself in the third set, with 18 points, secured by five firsts and two seconds. The Balmy Beach Club, also of Toronto, was second with 15 points, and the Ottawa-New Edinburghs third with 8. The Toronto district led the way with a total of 42 points compared to 15 for Montreal and 9 for Ottawa. The Winnipeg paddlers failed to obtain a point.

The visiting canoeists were greatly handicapped by the heavy seas, as without exception they are all accustomed to paddling on rivers and lakes and the poor showing of the outsiders can be attributed in a large measure to this condition. The sea called for steady paddling and many of the eastern and western paddlers were swamped when they attempted to start. The local boys were at home in the heavy going.

The chief interest centered in the half and one-mile war canoe races for the Canadian championship and both were won by the Parkdale No. 1 crew, who were the favorites. Parkdale also won the junior, senior and intermediate fours, the same quartette taking the first two. The Roy brothers of Ottawa won seven of the eight points acquired by their club by winning the junior and intermediate fours and coming third in the senior two-blade event.

Seventeen different clubs were represented in the regatta and each event called for at least nine starters. There were 11 crews in each of the canoe events, making a total of 155 paddlers in each race. The summary:

Junior Singles—Won by J. Deslaurier, Etobicoke, Montreal, second; B. Burdon, Vaino's Boat Club, third. Time—5m.

Senior Singles—Won by W. Smith, Chateauguay, Montreal, second; F. Horner, Grand Chateauguay, Montreal, third. Time—5m.

Intermediate Tandems—Won by Roy Brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa; A. Lindsay and H. Caverly, Lachine Club, Montreal, second; R. Nurse and J. McCarthy, Balmy Beach, Toronto, third. Time—5m.

Intermediate Four—Won by Parkdale Canoe Club, (F. Elliott, A. Lynch, E. Elliott and P. Neill); Parkdale Canoe Club, second; Toronto Canoe Club, third. Time—4m. 27s.

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Intermediate Tandem—Won by Roy Brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa; A. Lindsay and H. Caverly, Lachine Club, Montreal, second; R. Nurse and J. McCarthy, Balmy Beach, Toronto, third. Time—5m. 16s.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ETCHINGS

A Lecture and a Scheme

Until yesterday I did not know much about the "Print Collectors' Club" of London. The title sounds well. If I thought about the club at all, I had a vision of a group of refined collectors with silken hair, velvet jackets, and long features, foregathered in a beautiful room, portfolios under arms; a leisurely opening of the portfolios, a scrutiny of each other's possessions, followed by polite approval, or veiled disapproval: then retreats.

So, when Mr. Martin Hardie, assistant keeper of the department of engraving, etc., at the Victoria and Albert Museum sent me an invitation to a meeting of the Print Collectors' Club I accepted urbanely.

The purpose of the evening was a Lecture Lecture by Mr. Martin Hardie on "The British School of Etching," to be held in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. That was an additional attraction, as the Art Workers' Guild, founded in 1883, is an association of workers in the various arts and crafts; and their dignified hall, with the names of the masters and the guildsmen engraved a la William Morris, upon a tablet hanging upon one of the austere walls, provides an agreeable aura of craftsmanship.

The Print Collectors' Club is a young society, with kindly affiliations to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers; and as all etchers, I suppose, collect etchings, by purchase, exchange or gift, many etchers belong both to the club and to the society.

Speaking in the parlance of the City, I would say that the business done in etchings today is healthy: it is the healthiest of the various departments of art. Etchings are within reach of persons with moderate purse: I have seen, at the annual Painter-Etching exhibitions, in London and New York, prints by unknown men and women at a price which would not discommode the humblest. Those are the etchings to buy, beginners who show promise: but it requires an eye, taste and courage to select etchings by such unknown men. Anyone with a very long purse can indulge his fancy with the masters of etching—Rembrandt, Meryon, Whistler, Haden, Strang, Muirhead Bone, McBey, Frank Short—for any print dealer will tell him the exact value of any print by these etchers; but the fun and the excitement of collecting consists in picking the winners among the new practitioners. That, I imagine, is what the members of the Print Collectors' Club do, and their knowledge enables them to select wisely among etchers of a past day.

Finds are still possible. Mr. Hardie told us of his "chief find," his most "wonderful bargain." It was a set of a dozen or more of touched proofs of Girtin's "Pictorial Views of Paris." They were in a London sale room, undescribed, many of them folded up, in a large parcel of newspaper cuttings and odds and ends. They had just been sold, but not sent away, when he saw them, and they had, no doubt, been turned over by dozens of dealers. Mr. Hardie found that they had been acquired by a dealer in Yorkshire. He bought the set for 175.6d. Most of them are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Girtin, like Turner, used etching merely as a preparatory ground for aquatint and mezzotint. He made these "Pictorial Views of Paris" in soft-ground, worked over the proofs of the etchings with a wash of sepia, and then sent them to be completed in aquatint by Lewis and others. Girtin was a genius: so these etched states by him are infinitely finer and more valuable than the completed aquatints by other hands. Mr. Hardie is of opinion that, from Rembrandt to Cameron, no one has surpassed Girtin in the use of expressive line, rendering the superb sweep of panoramic views.

This meeting of the Print Collectors' Club was an evening of strong opinions, uttered with determination. One speaker "went for" Whistler, as an etcher. That aroused my indignation, but he softened my anger by praising Sam Palmer, who only produced 12 plates. Palmer was not among the masters, but each one of his 12 plates is a treasure. I could be quite happy with a fine impression of his "Rising Moon," or his "Early Morning: Opening the Fold." Another speaker was dithyrambic about James McBey; a third bestowed all his praise upon Sir Frank Short; a fourth lamented that he was able to acquire, for a wretchedly small sum, almost the entire work of early nineteenth century David Charles Read of Salisbury.

When I was called upon to speak I aroused some applause, and some dissent by boldly stating that, in my opinion, the three greatest etchers, in the order of their greatness, are Rembrandt, Whistler and Sir Frank Short. Apropos of Whistler, and his wonderful etchings, I told them of the new Freer building, a veritable Whistler shrine at Washington, one of the most satisfactory modern buildings in my knowledge. Lowering my voice, I described the Smithsonian Institution, that would adjoint the Freer building, if it were not for the roadway between; then I told them that the 70 years between this hideous Smithsonian Institution, and the beautiful Freer building symbolizes the advance of American culture during those 70 strenuous years. (Applause.)

The lecture itself was so compact and interesting that I borrowed the typescript of it from Mr. Martin Hardie. Would you like to have a resume? I can give you the argument

but not the etchings that were thrown upon the screen. Some of them were greeted with plaudits. It was good to hear that. Fancy a mere etching being received with cheers!

The history of British etching begins with Wenceslaus Hollar. He was born at Prague in 1607, just one year later than Rembrandt. He spent most of his life in England, and executed over 3000 plates. His topographical etchings, hard and representative, are a joy, but he rarely rises above the level of a Master Craftsman. We were shown a wonderful little etching of a Muff by Hollar, about two inches square.

Then came Hogarth who employed etching chiefly as a foundation for his well-known sets of engravings, as did Girtin and Turner for the aquatints and mezzotints executed by other people.

Wilkie and Geddes used etching as an end in itself. Andrew Geddes' portrait of his mother and a view of "Peckham Rye" are two of his best examples. Following him were the Norwich men—Crome, Cotman, Daniel, Stark and others. In their hands English etching became a living art, and Crome may be called the first of English "painter-etchers." Then there was David Charles Read of Salisbury, already mentioned. All these men worked in isolation—no publishers, no exhibitions, no press to encourage or sadden them.

The new movement in England really began about the middle of last century, receiving its impulse from the great etchers of France—Jacques, Millet, Meryon, Bracquemont, Jacquemart. An Etching Club was formed in England. Many belonged to it, but their work is not remarkable. Millais and Keene stand out from the herd. Few of them had ever seen a printing press. The printing of etchings, so important, and often the bane itself, was done by the secretary of the Etching Club. They little dreamed what results a master printer like Gouding would obtain in future years.

The publications by the Etching Club in 1865 contained a plate by Seymour Haden, and three years earlier "Passages from Modern English Poets," illustrated by the Junior Etching Club, included two plates by Whistler—poor Whistlers, but Whistlers. With this twain, whom Mr. Hardie calls the Jupiter and Venus of etching, the modern movement began; but Whistler has far outshone Seymour Haden, who had the honor of being the first president of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. This society welcomed Legros, as it welcomed etchers so diverse as Walter Sickert, Joseph Pennell, Charles Shannon, and Rodin. Other names are Holroyd, William Strang, Herkomer; and among those who are today at the height of their performance, are D. Y. Cameron, Muirhead Bone, James McBey, Branswyn, and Sir Frank Short, who thirty years ago produced his lovely, haunting "Low Tide, the Evening Star, and Rye Long Pier Described."

In the discussion, that followed the lecture, a guest, who looked like a man of Substance, rose and expressed his regret that there is no public building in London, with a few fine etchings on the walls, changed at intervals, which a man, on his way home from business, could look at and enjoy for half an hour. It was indicated to him that the National Print Rooms have examples by all the masters. But this Man of Substance wanted something quicker and more friendly: some place where he could meet fellow-lovers of etchings at any time of the day, or evening, discuss the prints on the walls, and live socially, as it were, for a little while with etchings.

Before the lights in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild were turned out, a group of enthusiasts foregathered and discussed the plea advanced by that Man of Substance.

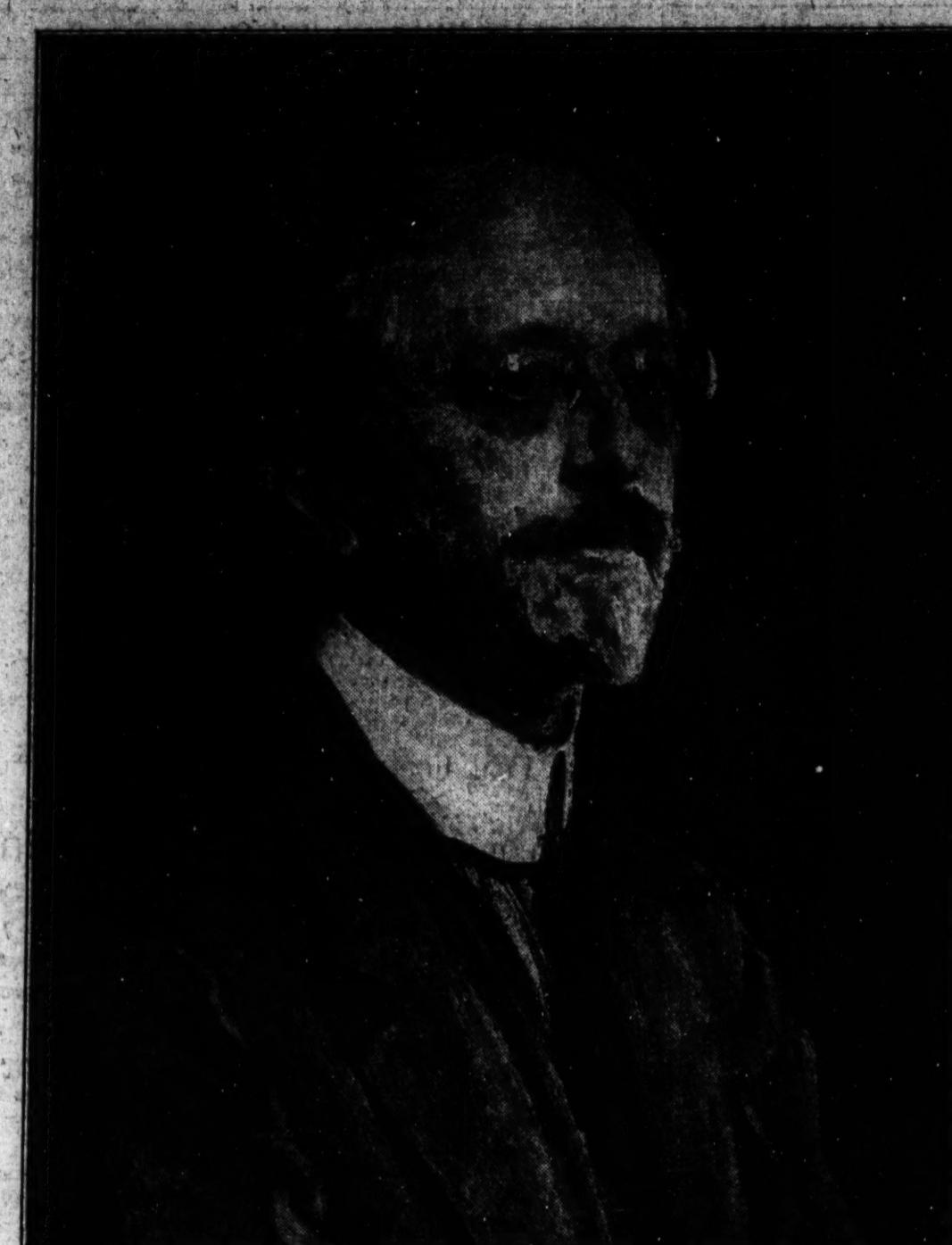
Maybe, before long, the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, and the Print Collectors' Club may jointly have a Club House, always open, beautifully and simply furnished and decorated, with fine etchings on the walls, changed at intervals—just the scheme that the Man of Substance outlined.

Q. R.

REDON PICTURES
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A group of canvases—"Songs," myths, allegories, visualized poems, still-life—on which vapory incandescent colors seem to have bloomed flowerlike, or to be fixed with nature's alchemy of dawn and sunset dye, rather than painted with brushes dipped in material pigments, are in the loan exhibition of French art at the Metropolitan Museum. But Odilon Redon, aloof from scholastic classification though he may be, has no trait whatsoever to identify him with either Impressionism or post-impressionism. In the concurrent showing of prints, drawings and water colors epitomizing a century—the great and second nineteenth century—of French graphic production, Redon again stands conspicuous and apart. Fastidious delicacy, a tinge of exoticism, and above all a pervasive sense of musical suggestion, not inappropriately mark his style in illustrating Tasso and Flaubert, Poe, Baudelaire and Mallarme, or the Apocalypses of St. John. But again, in his trees and flowers, and especially in his portraits, a. of Pierre Bonnard, Maurice Denis, and "Mon Enfant," he is simply an original master craftsman, working in the light of common day. All the time though, he is aware of his guiding predecessor, Delacroix and Corot, and of certain favorites among his contemporaries, such as Fantin-Latour, Toulouse-Lautrec, Renoir; and never out of his mind's sight are his supreme classic models, Leonardo, Dürer, Rem-



Reproduced by permission

Portrait of Charles H. Woodbury by John Singer Sargent
In the Duxbury summer exhibition

brandt. "I have uttered nothing," he wrote, "of which there is not the grand premonition in the engraving of 'Melancholia' by Albrecht Dürer. Some would think it 'incoherent.' Not! It is written, written with line alone and according to its pulsant forces. A grave and profound spirit who sways us there, to and fro, as with the pressing irresistible accents of a severe fugue."

Here, as in his pictures, we have Redon the man and artist—a realist in his own world, which is a world of intellectual idealism.

The music analogy, as applied to appreciation of Redon's pictorial expression, is not altogether fanciful. He was at least an amateur musician before he took up architecture as a Paris student, and he put more enthusiasm into proclaiming the magnificence of Brahms as a composer than he did into lithography as recommended to him by Fantin-Latour. With all his French-Gothic racial inheritance, there was about him a simple sincerity, a genial frankness and freedom from affectation that we are accustomed to associate with Anglo-Saxon common sense. In fact, Redon did come quite close to being an American, his birth (in 1840) having occurred shortly after the return of his parents to France, subsequent to a long residence on this side of the Atlantic. His ancestral home was in the Grisons, but he takes his place in history as one of the great company of artists who lived in Paris in the splendid period of the second half of the nineteenth century.

It is in his use of color that Redon has most directly influenced his fellow artists. Those whose first pictures appeared in the early '90s show this clearly, as we look back. Today it is not alone in painting that we see his influence, but in the allied decorative arts as well. In the last decade, particularly, he gave much of his own attention to decorative design, producing among other things patterns for the tapestry looms of the Gobelins. Note this, student admirers and would-be imitators of Redon in the United States today, where there is a real field of fortune in industrial design.

When, less than a decade ago, Walter Pach in Paris asked the veteran Odilon Redon for a selection of his works to represent him at the international exhibition (the so-called "Armory Show") in New York, the master assented in these words: "Yes, on condition that you make it a representation of Redon the expressor." Which they tried to do, and which is still the endeavor at the Metropolitan, the Museum of French Art, and other exhibition places.

Redon was unknown, save to specialists, on this side of the water, when what we may call his American debut was made at the armory show. That debut handicapped his reputation here, with regard to at least two misconceptions. One was in the casual association of his name with those of "cubists" futurists, and other kinds of extremists who were assembled in formidable numbers on that occasion. The other error, arising from the same belated "début," is in frequent reference to him as being among the younger contemporaneous French artists, whereas he distinctly belongs to the older group.

THE NEW ENGLAND SUMMER SHOWS

Duxbury, Massachusetts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The youngest but by no means the least important of New England's summer art colonies is that of the little town of Duxbury on the south shore. The Duxbury Art Association was incorporated four years ago, and since then the importance of their exhibitions has placed them on an equal footing with the older art colonies at Provincetown, Old Lyme and Gloucester.

Because the paintings for the most part are drawn exclusively from Boston and its vicinity, the general tone of the exhibition is conservative. No single trace of the movement of the so-called ultra-modernism is in evidence, but one finds numerous good, sound, workmanlike canvases that it is a pleasure to recall.

Two prizes only were awarded, Irving R. Wilde, a New York artist, capturing first with a very able portrait group of Charles Blitzinger, president of the association, and his daughter Isabel, and the second going to Letitia Ross for a soundly constructed landscape patterned after the Redfield School of Painting.

The real and somewhat unexpected treat for the visitor is the hanging of the recent portrait of Charles Woodbury, the Boston marine artist, by John Singer Sargent. A Sargent portrait has not been a common occurrence of late years, as he apparently paints them only through fascination for some particular motive, or as in this case, through personal friendship. Mr. Sargent presented the canvas to Mr. Woodbury, and it is to the latter's generosity that the association is indebted for showing this work of art.

It is an amazing revelation of character, executed one would judge, in a few sittings and revealing that a technical freedom which is one of Sargent's best qualities. To the writer it seems an excellent likeness. The head is placed in a narrow upright frame, head erect and turned slightly toward the spectator.

Mr. Woodbury's own canvas, hanging in a particularly attractive position on the wall, likewise adds distinction to this exhibit. He has named it "Over the Bar," a lone fisherman guiding his dory through a turbulent sea. Besides being handsome in color and decorative quality, it shows the artist as a master of wave movement and construction.

To cite all the deserving canvases is here impossible, but at the same time mention should be made of Aldro Hibbard's landscape, "Late February," which is truly a fine piece of work. No one among the younger painters of Boston has made such rapid strides in the profession as this same Belmont artist.

Downstairs in another room of the building Gershom Bradford has collected and put on display an interesting group of 50-odd old ship pictures, models, curios and the like, all borrowed for the occasion from residents

in and about Duxbury. No family in the old days of this now fashionable summer resort but that had one or more member of the family in the shipping industry. Their descendants have kept family traditions alive, and today Duxbury is filled with shipboard enthusiasts. Opening from the room containing the ship pictures is yet another display hall, where the black and white artists consort. Here are etchings by Lester Hornby, Sears Gallagher, Frederick H. Hall, and four well-drawn life-size pencil portraits by Stanley Woodward.

Provincetown, Massachusetts
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
No longer will the flourishing summer art colony of Provincetown exhibit their paintings in the poorly equipped, dimly lighted town hall. In keeping with hundreds of similar art centers in this country, the Provincetown Art Association has built a museum of its own. Facing the main street, this quaint, low-studded, Colonial looking structure, which houses the present summer exhibition, becomes a new point of interest to the townspeople and the daily hundreds of visitors who arrive and depart by boat and train.

It is astonishing to find such wide divergence in viewpoint as is exemplified in the work of the Provincetown colony, with its young sister colony only a few miles across the bay in Duxbury. The latter is the acme of conservatism, whereas in Provincetown almost anything goes, good, bad, indifferent, and a few unintelligible.

With half a dozen of the leading artists of the country, each having large classes of students and followers and having apparently little in common except the furtherance of art as they see it, the collected exhibition of their output is assuredly interesting but somewhat disconcerting.

It is unfortunate that not all of the accepted able artists summering here have seen fit or been able to send in their best and latest work. The writer has seen many worthy canvases by such artists as Moffett, Friesack, Hawthorne, Noble, Beneker and Bohm.

Some there are which did not fall into this category. Such a canvas, for instance, is the nocturne of George Elmer Brown, entitled "The Path of the Moon." It has all the quality of a lyric poem and for motif it has a group of fishermen in their dories working by the light of the moon, and in the middle distance two ships lie at anchor. As far as the artist is concerned the motif could be anything since he has used his material simply as a pattern to fashion a gorgeous color arrangement of blues.

Richard Miller is another able artist well represented. Because Miller is such a sure technician his paintings rarely, if ever, fall below the high standard he has set for himself. It is one of his familiar out-of-door figure studies, delicate in handling and fine in color. This latter canvas is in the center of a small panel which in its arrangement and selection might be termed Whistler-esque. It is framed on one side by John Noble's "Moonlight" and on the other by Friesack's "The Green Boat;" an arrangement in Nile green wherein the component

parts of the picture are all drawn together in a single unit by the shadowy, film-like atmosphere which envelopes the whole.

When one thinks of Provincetown art one cannot ignore E. Ambrose Webster. His flamboyant color patterns have long been the source of contention among the more conservatively inclined. Two large compositions of his occupy the center of the gallery. They should be hung alone since this vivid coloring prevents those hanging within the radius of the eye from assuming their true perspective. The exhibition will remain open through the summer months.

Gloucester, Massachusetts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Along the north shore of Massachusetts, on the point of a small strip of land named East Gloucester, there has been conducted for the enjoyment of the summer residents of this section a combination art gallery and community theater. It is called The Gallery on the Moors, and its name and fame has spread far. Sprung from entirely unselfish motives, its aim and ambition have been chiefly the furtherance of art in all its different phases, and indirectly it was hoped that by setting an example that others might follow the combined effect of the scattered individual efforts might become a real force in the guidance of the younger generations.

At present it is the sixth annual exhibition of painting and sculpture which is on view here. On the opening day, August 2, the crowd was so great that little chance was actually given to see the 70-odd paintings that were tastefully hung in the main exhibition room. Besides the usual gathering of artists and their friends the gallery was honored by the presence of directors of several western art museums, New York and Boston art critics and the new formed National Art Commission at Washington.

After seeing the paintings as a whole one will be inclined to favor the plan adopted in this instance of having a group of competent men pass judgment on their worthiness to be shown. While the key note is conservatism, the better word is excellence. The artists of this colony, knowing by past experience the rigour of the jury, the scope of the gallery's appeal and the superb manner in which the individual works are shown off, have sent without exception their best canvases and sculptures.

There is one inspiring landscape displayed which from comments heard on every side received and deserves great praise. Hobart Nichols, a New York artist, is the author of this gem, called "Northwest Winds"; a high sky line above which great white fleecy clouds chase each other and cast upon the white dunes beneath luminous purple shadows. Nichols' surface painting is beautiful in itself, and while the theme is extremely simple it is so truthful and so well done that it gives the impression of seeing nature in actuality. Felicie Waldo Howell, who has made a study of the old colonial houses and streets in New England, sent a Salem street scene executed in her peculiar personal graphic style. Her paintings will in after years have historical as well as aesthetic value.

The second of the two exhibitions to which reference has been made is an exhibition of Spanish fans that has been got up by the Spanish Ladies Society for the Assistance of Working Women. It would be difficult to exhaust such a subject as the Spanish fan, so thoroughly Spanish in many ways, so dainty and so charming, so abundant in pretty artistic conceits, and so great in variety, too, but these ladies of the land, devoted to their excellent work, have been a little daring in presenting an exhibition like this so soon after the brilliant display of the same subject made last year by the Society of Friends of Art who made of the "abancos" their great annual effort and succeeded beyond all anticipatory imagination. That exhibition, however, was largely of an historical character, displaying the fascinating evolution of the fan and the most delightful examples of various schools, periods and places, with contributions from all the most distinguished possessors, including the royal family.

The water colors are very nice. Several Madrilenian scenes by Galan are effective, and two others by Serra Farnes. Pedro Iniesta makes a vigorous study of "Lilas de la Casa de Campo," while Medina de Queral, is a striking piece of work. Again, a very good feminine study is "La Madrileña," by Camilo. Other exhibitors whose work has been admired are Maximino Peña, Nicolán, Morillejo, Linares, Muñoz, Agudo, Ayllón, España, Ferrero, López de Hierro, Llanos, Minguez Monasterio and Señorita Plafiol. Among the sculpture Gabriel Borrás has a fine bust of Angel Fernandez de los Ríos, Ricardo Colet shows one of Mariano de Larra, and Moro Lancharre exhibits two good works with the titles "Rosina" and "Nervio."

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Other exhibitors whose work has been admired are Maximino Peña,

Nicolán, Morillejo, L

THE HOME FORUM

Within That Lonesome Valley

A humming bee—a little tinkling rill—
A pair of falcons wheeling on the wing,
Is clamorous agitation round the crest
Of that rock, their airy citadel—
By each and all of these the pensive ear—

Was greeted, in the silence that ensued,
Whan through the cottage-threshold we had passed,
And deep within that lonesome valley,
stood
Once more beneath the concave of a blue
And cloudy sky.

—Wordsworth.

The Stranger in India

It is difficult for a stranger to India, especially when paying only a brief visit, to lose the impression that he is at an exhibition—in a section of a world's fair. How long it takes for this delusion to wear off I cannot say. All I can say is that seven weeks are not enough. And never does one feel it more than in the bazaar, where movement is incessant and humanity is so packed and costumes are so diverse, and where the suggestion of the exhibition is of course heightened by the merchants and the stalls. What one misses is any vantage point—anything resembling a chair at the Café de la Paix in Paris, for instance—where one may sit at ease and watch the wonderful changing spectacle going past. There are in Indian cities no such places. To observe the life of the bazaar closely and be unobtrusively served is almost impossible.

It would be extraordinarily interesting to sit there, beside some well-informed Anglo-Indian or Indo-Anglian, and learn all the minutiæ of caste and be told who and what everybody was: what the different ochre marks signified on the Hindu foreheads; what this man did for a living, and that; and so forth. Even without such an informant I was never tired of drifting about the native quarters in whatever city I found myself and watching the curiously leisurely and detached commercial methods of the dealers—the money-lenders reclining on their couches; the pearl merchants with their palms full of the little desirable jewels; the silversmiths hammering; the tailors cross-legged; the whole Arabian Nights pageant. All the shops seem to be overstuffed, unless an element of detached inquisitiveness is essential to business in the East. No transaction is complete without a few watchful spectators, usually youths, who apparently are employed by the establishment for the sole purpose of exhibiting curiosity.—"Roving East and Roving West." E. V. Lucas

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"Understanding Not Belief"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 22 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes, "In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, *truthfulness* and *trustworthiness*. One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's own salvation, with fear and trembling. 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!' expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas the injunction, 'Believe . . . and thou shalt be saved,' demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confides all to God."

It is not too much to say that the faith of the centuries, where Christianity was concerned, has ever been the former and not the latter of these two types. Indeed one of the most important points in the teaching of scholastic theology, in regard to faith, has been that it must be beset by an element of doubt. Otherwise, it was often contended, there was no virtue in it, and it could not, in fact, be regarded as faith at all. On this basis, a virtue was made out of ignorance and the way was clearly opened for all that host of beliefs and opinions which have, through the ages, tended, more and more, to obscure the clear outlook on God, Principle. The most impossible demands on credulity have been set up as "tests of faith," and their due acceptance has been regarded as a necessary and infallible test of humility.

As a consequence of this attitude, intelligent questioning has not only been discouraged, but often denounced, and the intelligent questioner has found himself placed in all manner of doubtful categories. The reason for this is not far to seek. The law of annihilation to all error, wherever found, is truth; hence the human mind, which depends for its existence upon error, is opposed to truth at every turn.

Paul enunciated this fact with tremendous incisiveness in the phrase,

"The carnal mind is enmity against God." It in no direction does this entity express itself more forcibly than in an opposition to inquiry, and in no way does this opposition make it self more effective than by crowning "faith and belief," in the orthodox acceptance of these terms, as the only desirable or possible goal of human effort.

Now the whole teaching and demonstration of Christ Jesus is in direct opposition to any such position. More faith and belief never entered into his teaching or his actions. Everything he did or said was quite clearly based on understanding. "We shall know the truth," he declared simply to his disciples, "and the truth shall make you free." Walling to the Pharisees he said, "Thou have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition." What Jesus thought of these traditions, and of all the so-called laws of the human mind, each one of which demanded faith of the true orthodox character for its acceptance, is clearly seen in his manner of dealing with them. On all occasions he entirely disregarded them, healing the sick, raising the dead, walking on the water, feeding multitudes and stilling the tempest, and insisting that all those who believed on him, that is, surely understood the basis on which he did these things, should be able to follow his example.

What then was this understanding which proved so immediately effective where mere belief had failed so utterly?

It was, of course, the understanding of God as Spirit, as Mind or Principle and of man as God's image and likeness.

In the outlook of Jesus the Christ, who understood as he taught, that it is the Spirit that quickens and that the flesh profiteth nothing, sin, sickness, disease or death had no actual existence, and again and again, in the course of his ministry, he proved this by the simple process of their destruction. As Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it on page 22 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representatives of God than sin, disease, and death. The master Metaphysician understood omnipotence to be All-power; because Spirit was to him All-in-all, matter was palpably an error of premise and conclusion, while God was the only substance, Life, and intelligence of man."

Here then was no mere belief. To Jesus of Nazareth it mattered nothing what the outward and visible testimony might be. He was not concerned with what the world called realities. Though all the testimony of the five physical senses combined to insist that certain conditions were actual Jesus understood that if they denied Principle they could not be so. Heaven and earth, he declared to his disciples, should pass away, but his words should not pass away. And on another occasion he defined his words as "spirit" and "life." Health, happiness, harmony, infinite supply, are the eternal facts of Spirit, Life, God, good. Therefore, sickness, sorrow, discord, want cannot have any actual existence. Jesus understood this and his understanding was forever revealed in demonstration.

But with Jesus it was spiritual un-

derstanding and not belief. We do not believe that twice two is four; we understand that it is so, and no amount of testimony to the contrary can, for a moment, deprive us of this understanding. So it is in Christian Science. "Practice not profession," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 15 of Sci-

ence and Health, "understanding not belief." Whatever was then being said of his failure as a painter, was grudgingly admitted.

Whistler himself had a story he liked to tell of this special plate. Close by where he was sitting, or standing, as he drew, brick-layers were at work. Suddenly, one dropped a brick, it fall

air was murmurous with the songs of bees, children played. When October came, young and old busied themselves in gathering the apples that had fallen, or that were shaken down upon them by strong arms. The best were selected for winter use, and stored away in bins in the cellar: . . . Later

An Alcott Bonnet

(Louisa Alcott to her sister)

My Lass—This must be a frivolous and dressy letter, because you always want to know about our clothes, and we have been at it lately. . . . I felt a wish for a tidy hat, after wearing an old one till it fell in tatters from my brow. Mrs. P. promised me a bit of gray silk, and I built on that; but when I went for it I found my hat was founded on sand; for she let me down with a crash, saying she wanted the silk herself, and kindly offering me a flannel petticoat instead. I was in woe for a spell, having one dollar in the world, and scorning debt even for that prop of life, a "bonnet." Then I roused myself, flew to Dodge, demanded her cheapest bonnet, found one for a dollar, took it, and went home wondering if the sky would open and drop me a trimming. I am simple in my tastes, but a naked straw bonnet is a little too severely chaste even for me. Sky did not open; so I went to the "Widow Cruise's oil Bottle"—my ribbon box—which, by the way, is the eighth wonder of the world, for nothing is ever put in, yet I always find some old dust when all other hopes fail. From this salvation bin I extracted the remains of the old white ribbon . . . and bits of black lace that have adorned a long line of departed hats. Of the lace I made a dish, on which I thrifly served up bows of ribbon, like meat on toast. Inside put the lace bow, which adorns my form anywhere when needed. Strings are yet to be evolved from chaos, I feel that they await me somewhere in the dim future. Green ones pro tem. hold this wonder of the age upon my gifted brow, and I survey my hat with respectful awe. I trust you will also. . . . —Letters of Louisa M. Alcott.

I Watch the Shadows of the Clouds

My hillside garden half-way up
The mountains from the purple sea,
Beholds the pomp of days go by
In summer's gorgeous pageant.

I watch the shadows of the clouds
Stream over Grand Pré in the sun.
And the white fog seethes up and spill
Over the rim of Biomonde.

For past the mountains to the North,
Like a great caldron of the tides,
Is Fundy, boiling round their base,
And ever fuming up their sides.

Yet here within my valley world
No breath of all that tumult stirs;
The little orchards sleep in peace;
Forever dream the dark blue fires.

And white far up the gorges sweep
The silver legions of the showers,
I have communion with the grass,
And conversation with the flowers. . . . —Bliss Carman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By
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"Rotherhithe," from the etching by Whistler

Whistler's Etching of Rotherhithe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we look at the work Whistler did in the late fifties and early sixties, the wonder is how his fellow-students in Paris ever took it into their heads that he was idle—the idle apprentice, Poynter called him. No student could have been idle who was learning to see and to draw as well as he could when he made the etchings of the French Set and the Thames Set which all belong to this period. The Rotherhithe, one of the Thames Set, was done in 1858 while he was staying in the little old inn near the Wapping steamboat landing on the Thames, a picturesque bit of old London which was still standing a very few years ago and may be now, though the banks of the river are rapidly changing. It was here that he painted the beautiful, but hardly known, Wapping, long in the possession of Mrs. Hutton of Baltimore; here that his old friend would come to see him and pass gay evenings of which many tales are told. But Whistler never let gaiety interfere with his art.

Like the other prints of the series, the Rotherhithe shows his intimate knowledge of the Thames as it flows through London, its crowded, busy shores, its endless boats, and its curious river types—a knowledge that could have come only from hard work, incessant study, and close observation. As soon as he exhibited the prints in London, the critics, who could not abuse his paintings enough a few years later on, were comparing him to Rembrandt, which interested critics do to this day. Even in the evidence prepared for Ruskin's defense in the Whistler v. Ruskin case his eminence

just in front of Whistler. Startled, he jumped, his etching needle slipped, and scratched a long line down the copper almost in the middle of the design, where it can be faintly seen in this reproduction. He got rid of it afterwards but, as these things always go with collectors who prize rarity above perfection, the prints that show it are those now most in demand.

The New England of Bryant's Boyhood

The amusements of the young people were suggestive of work rather than of play. They consisted for the most part of "raisings," where the inevitable minister was, where the bustle of carpentry was carried on furiously, and where danger was sometimes present, now on the beams, which nimble feet missed, and now on the ridgepole, where the most daring of the workmen stood on their heads, with their heels in the air. In autumn there were "huskings" in the barns, which in the evening were lighted up with lanterns under which, seated on piles of dry husks, the men and boys of the neighbourhood stripped the golden ears of their corn, and, breaking the stem with a sudden jerk, threw them in baskets about. Stories were told, jokes were cracked, and when the last ear was husked, the company adjourned to the farmhouse, and were treated to pumpkins.

Attached to most farmhouses were orchards filled with apple-trees, some of which were just bearing, while others were in their prime, and here in the spring days, when the boughs were covered with blossoms and the

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Russia

The statement recently issued by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, as to the economic conditions prevailing in Russia, will command the most earnest attention from all those who grasp, in any measure, the meaning of the Russian problem, from either a political or a humanitarian point of view. The time when it was possible to have any doubts as to conditions in Russia is at an end. The stories coming over the frontiers to the outside world no longer conflict. Neither Trotzky nor Lenin nor any other one of the Moscow coterie can be made, any longer, to appear as a prophet, a priest, or a king of a new era. The exultant "wait and see" of the "advanced thinker" in many lands, uttered so glibly a year ago, is today silenced in the presence of the stark misery of stricken country. The bland insistence of a pro-Bolshevik that Bolshevism "must work," because of this, because of that, or because of the other, is met today with the quite remorseless answer, "It has not worked."

No more terrible proof of the truth of this answer could well be found than in the simple businesslike document which has been drawn up by Mr. Hoover. A Carlyle might take it, and make great literature out of it; but, even as it stands, it calls for but little imagination to visualize the picture which it sets forth. Throughout the length and breadth of Russia, today, the situation is apparently one of complete collapse, in agriculture, in transportation, and in industry. Agricultural production has fallen as low, in some cases, as 25 per cent of the production of last year. There has, indeed, as Mr. Hoover points out, been a steady decline in agricultural production, ever since the revolution, owing to the lack of any incentive to the farmers to provide for more than their own needs, and to the shortage of seeds and of implements. The people of the towns have produced few goods to offer in exchange for food, and the paper rubles which flood the country—to the number of 1,000,000,000—practically without value. "From these causes," Mr. Hoover says, "Russia, before even the last year's harvest, had declined from a state producing from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of food for export to a condition where there was such an insufficient supply of food for the cities that the urban population was reduced by about one-half."

In only four provinces out of the whole of Russia, today, is there any surplus of food, whilst in those provinces usually dependent on other districts for their food supply, there is a condition of terrible destitution. This is specially the case in North Russia, debarraged, as it is, from securing any assistance from the south and east owing to the breakdown of the transport system, unquestionably one of the most serious problems with which any relief organization will have to contend. Here again the facts given by Mr. Hoover speak for themselves. Out of a total of 19,106 locomotives in good condition before the war there are, at present, from something over 5000 to something under 7000, according to different authorities, in working order. Of this number approximately 1000 are idle because of lack of fuel. Serviceable cars are reduced to between 48 and 70 per cent of their pre-war number, whilst the roadbeds are reported to be in such bad condition that, unless extensive repairs are undertaken within the next few months, whole sections will have to be closed entirely to traffic. According to the latest estimates, at least 25,000,000 ties must be replaced in the near future.

From the transport situation Mr. Hoover turns to the question of fuel, and here the position of affairs is no less serious. There has been a cessation in the production of coal by about 80 per cent. This has compelled the railways to depend to a very large extent upon wood, but wood is available, in any quantity, only in the north, and the effort of the railways in the south to meet the coal shortage by the use of oil has failed, owing to the fact that the production of oil, like the production of everything else, has fallen off. Summing up the situation, Mr. Hoover declares that industry throughout Russia has decreased over 90 per cent. What this means in a country, the great mass of whose people was never well supplied with necessities, may be imagined.

Now this account of conditions in Russia is not, and was never intended by Mr. Hoover to be, an argument for despair. There is, however, a very urgent need that the world shall realize the task that lies before it in Russia. For the relief of Russia is a world problem. The United States may lead the way, but the rest of civilization cannot stand aloof. In Great Britain, indeed, the momentous nature of the situation is clearly recognized. For it is felt that, quite apart from the humanitarian aspect of the question, the present condition in Russia may be the prelude to the solution of many questions, which have, for several years past, barred the way to settlement in the Near and Mid East, and so have militated against the work of rehabilitation in all directions. The questions of Afghanistan, of India, of Mesopotamia, of Turkey and of Armenia are all inextricably bound up with the Bolshevik question, and many see in the recent appeal from Moscow to America for help a promise that, in the near future, the Gordian knot will be cut, and at one stroke the solution of these problems reached, or at any rate brought within sight. Be this as it may, the first demand, the moment the doors are thrown open, is for help for the Russian people, in every way possible and necessary. Mr. Hoover sees difficulties, but no insurmountable difficulties, and there need not be any. For years past, the world has been in doubt about Russia, what to do about her and what to think about her. It may still be in doubt in regard to the future, but, in regard to the present, there is no room for any doubt whatever. Russia must be helped, as quickly and as generously as possible.

Four Billion Dollars in Taxes

It is only a few years ago that a billion-dollar Congress in the United States was considered remarkable. Now the Secretary of the Treasury is arguing that \$4,000,000,000 is the amount which must be raised by taxation for next year. There is much talk about the need for economy and efficiency in the expenditure of money by the government, but in place of each economy achieved there usually arises some new need. The great economy necessary can be accomplished only by disarmament, for a large part of the amount raised by federal taxes is spent in keeping up the army and navy. Until disarmament is seriously undertaken, the public will have to be content with minor saving. Each new administration is accustomed to charge its predecessor with extravagance and to promise retrenchment, but when it considers the details of the problem it usually increases the expenditures.

Each special arrangement for taxation has aroused some opposition. The main attack at the present time is on the transportation taxes, the excess profits tax, and the higher income surtaxes. It is being more generally recognized now that traveling and the transportation of freight ought to be encouraged, rather than discouraged by taxes. There is more doubt, however, as to the wisdom of repealing the excess profits tax and the higher income surtaxes.

In the fixing of taxes and expenditures the trouble is that each one concerned thinks that the economy should be practiced by others rather than himself, and that the special expenditures which he desires should be provided for; thus the making up of a budget in a democracy involves numerous compromises with more or less trading of votes. The main check must consist of an active public opinion which demands economy of all alike. When taxation becomes excessive this demand of public opinion becomes more insistent. Public opinion now, therefore, should be aroused to two ends, first, to require at least a sincere beginning of disarmament, and, second, to secure such other economies as are feasible. At a time when the budget is so enormous there should be, for instance, little inclination to use large sums of money for medical measures, or for the so-called "pork barrel" appropriations which have so long been customary. Mr. Joseph W. Fordney, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, believes that the estimate of the total amount needed can be cut down by \$500,000,000. It is to be hoped that he is right, and that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is at least that much too high. His estimate needs to be intelligently questioned, for the whole subject of taxation is one which the average citizen in the United States has given too little attention. Only a real understanding of the situation can bring about the reduction in taxes which all desire.

A Solution for the Railroad Problem

The railroad situation in the United States today is complicated by many present conditions of labor, rates, taxes, and management. Yet one cause for many of the difficulties which is often overlooked or suppressed is the manipulation of the railroads and their stocks for speculative purposes which has gone on for many years. This is undoubtedly the main reason why so many railroads now are not prosperous. A real solution for the railroad problem, therefore, must include the rectifying of past speculative methods; but to discover how this can be done will require even more study than to regulate rates or wages. It is the one point which is usually ignored by the railroad officials in their demands on the government for help.

In his special message to Congress, President Harding has asked that the War Finance Corporation be empowered to buy railroad securities up to \$500,000,000, in order that claims of the railroads against the government may be adjusted. In urging this adjustment he says, "I can readily believe that so simple a remedy will have your prompt sanction. The question of our obligation cannot be raised, the wisdom of affording early relief is not to be doubted, and the avoidance of added appropriation or liability will appeal to Congress and the public alike." Though the public may have to accept these assertions, there may be considerable doubt as to whether the solution is so simple as President Harding's amiable presentation of it would lead people to believe. The proposed solution is indeed simpler than when it included the payment of some \$500,000,000 to the railroads because of the inefficiency of labor during the war. That demand, if it had been complied with, would have made the situation decidedly complicated because demands might just as well have been made on account of supposed inefficiency of management during the war, or for any other reasons.

The main purpose of a large payment of money to the railroads now is the same as the main purpose of the proposed payment of a bonus to the former service men. It is to bring about the expenditure of the money so that business conditions generally may be improved. Yet the public certainly does not wish to bring back the inflation from which business is only beginning to recover. The real solution for the railroad problem can come about only as people learn to think in larger terms without the wildness and extravagance which attended the expansion of the use of money during the war. The railroad people themselves must learn both economy and efficiency in management, and the systems must be operated in accord with the ideal of service.

The interesting suggestion that Mr. Henry Ford might be put in charge of the railroads has arisen because of appreciation for what he has done in reducing rates and raising wages in his own business, including the small railroad which he controls. People realize that what one man can do in connection with a railroad others can do also, if they will consider the problem from the same point of view. Certainly some understanding of such a point of view as that Mr. Henry Ford is needed in the consideration of the railroad solution. The attitude of service to the public must take the place of the attitude of manipulation, if the railroads are ever to be successful. Though there may have to be some such settlement as

President Harding recommends, the mere payment of money will not bring about the change in the attitude of the railroad companies, which alone will be real progress.

France and Disarmament

The prompt acceptance by France of President Harding's invitation to attend a conference in Washington on disarmament is an action of much more significance than would appear on the surface. Anyone, it is safe to say, familiar with the views of official France on the subject, would have felt himself justified in assuming that France would have accepted the invitation, if not with reservations, at any rate with a very considerable show of caution. The fact is that France, although she has shown herself willing to fall in with the wishes and aims of her allies in such matters, for instance, as the League of Nations, has always sought to make quite sure that she had another string to her bow, and, if possible, more than one. The skepticism which lay behind Mr. Clemenceau's alleged daily admonition, "Georges, thou dost believe in the League of Nations!" was shared by many in France besides Mr. Clemenceau. It is a simple matter of history that the conversion of France to the idea of the League of Nations dated from the day that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the military treaty assuring France of aid from the United States and the United Kingdom in the event of any future aggression by Germany.

Today, with this aid no longer assured her, and with a League of Nations manifestly not yet in a position to impose its will upon all aggressors, France is inclined, more and more, to look to her own right arm for her defense. In other words, although still willing to do the best she can with the League of Nations, she is quite determined to keep her powder dry. Rightly or wrongly, she considers that, from a military point of view, her position is quite peculiar. Face to face with a nation vastly superior in numbers, a nation which, three times in a century, has invaded her territory, she feels that she must be accorded some tangible assurances of protection before she can consent to any far-reaching scheme of disarmament.

In these circumstances, France's cordial acceptance of President Harding's invitation is all the more to be commended. The fact is that, whatever her position, nothing but advantage can come to her from a whole-hearted participation in such a conference as that projected at Washington. If the French view is a just view, then it must, and doubtless will receive the fullest and most sympathetic consideration by the conference, which has for its main purpose the straightening out of just such difficulties. France, it may be assumed, clings to her army for no other reasons than reasons of safety. The masses of the French people, laboring under the tremendous financial burden involved in its upkeep, not only would welcome some relief, but are indeed already very forcibly demanding it. For the upkeep of the army is not merely a question of taxes. It means, of course, the annual withdrawal from civil life of thousands of men who are sorely needed as breadwinners for their own families, and for the economic rehabilitation of the country as a whole. France may view with some concern the possibility of pressure being brought to bear upon her in Washington "to reduce her land army more than she thinks consistent with safety." But she has clearly intimated, by her acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation, that she sees in the Washington conference something more than the possibility of a solution being found to the tremendous problem which confronts her, in common with all the other nations.

Mantegna for Twopence

The English twopence, or two pennies, or 2d., or "tuppence," has not a regal air. Indeed, it connotes insignificance; it is a friendly term, but when a man says, "It isn't worth 'tuppence,'" he means just that.

When the first London Tube Underground Railway, that from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush, was opened it was called, with a patronizing, yet affectionate regard for its cheapness, "The Tuppenny Tube." And Robert Louis Stevenson, it will be remembered, wrote a delightful essay which he called "A Penny Plain, Tuppence Colored."

Therefore it was something of a shock to read that King George, on the advice of the Lord Chamberlain, and on the recommendation of the First Commissioner of Works, had decided to charge 2d. ("tuppence") for admission to the reorganized and redecorated Wren Orangery at Hampton Court, where the nine large tempera paintings by Andrea Mantegna, representing the "Triumph of Julius Caesar," are now displayed.

"Tuppence" to see what some consider Mantegna's greatest achievement! It hurts. Could not the Lord Chamberlain, who is accustomed to grandeur, and to living among the best, whatever it costs, have advised the King to make the charge 1s.? It is six times "tuppence," but it has an air almost of importance. Uncles have been known to give their small nephews a tip of a shilling.

It is no excuse for the Office of Works to state that the conversion of the Wren Orangery into a habitation fit for the Mantegnas costs money, and that "the cost to the Exchequer will be fully recouped in a couple of years by the fee of 2d. ('tuppence') charged to visitors." A fee of 1s. would have reimbursed the Exchequer in a couple of months. For those who want to see the Mantegnas, after their enforced retirement during the great war, would quite as soon pay 1s. as 2d. ("tuppence"), proud in their hearts that the great and austere Paduan had been thus cut off from the remotest association with the "Tuppenny Tube."

Let that pass. The glorious fact is that the world can now again look upon these glorious pictures, under conditions of lighting and presentation that do justice to their achievement.

The history of these nine works, representing "The Triumph of Julius Caesar," is long and interesting. Much delayed by other work that Mantegna had in hand, these were painted between 1484 and 1494, a commission from Francesco Gonzaga, Prince and patron of Mantua, and Isabella d'Este, who honored great painters, and also treated them with the courtly arrogance of the times.

Mantegna became supreme arbiter of all artistic questions at the court of Mantua.

The nine pictures, when finished, were hung in the castle of Mantua. It is recorded that in 1501 six of them were used as a background to the stage in the castle theater during a performance of "The Adelphi" by Terence. In 1506 they were removed to St. Sebastian, where they remained till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they were returned to the castle.

Those were the days when priceless treasures were sold and bought with more ease than in these times. Daniel Nys, the agent of Charles I of England, managed to buy them before the sack of Mantua. They were hung in Hampton Court, and later were "restored" by Louis Laguerre, by order of William III.

For a long time they decorated the "Long Gallery" of Hampton Court, and when that apartment was reorganized they were removed to the "Queen's Gallery," one of the state rooms built by Sir Christopher Wren for King William and Queen Mary. Through the reign of Queen Anne and part of that of George I they remained in the "Queen's Gallery," until George I removed "The Triumphs" to the "Public Dining Room." In the early sixties of last century they were rehung in the "Communication Gallery," a long corridor, where the present generation of art lovers have been accustomed to see them displayed. The "Communication Gallery" is really a long, rather wide corridor. The light from the tall facing windows fell directly upon the pictures, and it was impossible to obtain a proper coup-d'œil of "The Triumphs," but even thus they have filled thousands of visitors with admiration for Mantegna's sense of pomp and splendor, his bold academic drawing, his intensity, and the sculpturesque power of his design.

During the great war, "The Triumphs" were removed to a place of safety. Now they hang, in all their splendor, in Wren's Orangery, the best lighted chamber in Hampton Court Palace. The eyes can follow the progress of the Triumph from the first picture, which shows the beginning of the procession, to the last, which represents Julius Caesar in a triumphal car. Victory is crowning him, and an attendant holds aloft a medallion labeled "Veni, vidi, vici!"

But it is the triumph of Mantegna we cherish, not the Triumph of Caesar. The modern world is disillusioned with military triumphs. It does not care 2d. ("tuppence") about them. But the triumph of Art? That is a different matter! Oh, that 2d.! Even the "Twopenny Tube" now costs double.

Editorial Notes

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN thinks that there is no alternative to the Coalition Government in Britain. Yet there are plenty of people in England who see that there are several alternatives, such as a Liberal and a Liberal-Labor Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain has probably echoed the words of his leader, but it is well known that Mr. Lloyd George will be of the same opinion only as long as he is not compelled to find a substitute. Meantime it is difficult to see why a party coalition which was good during war time is not good for the still strenuous times of peace. The very root idea of coalition is, of course, cooperation and harmony, and the concentration of the best thinkers of the country working together for the country's good. Its alleged weakness is that it removes criticism in the shape of an official opposition. But does it? Put a Tory and a Liberal together on the same bench and see if you can get them to agree on every topic!

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, who is mainly responsible for the conduct of Mr. Punch, who made his first bow to the public on July 17, 1841, is to be congratulated not only upon the inside but upon the outside of the Anniversary Number in its summer costume. The up-to-date replica of the famous Dicky Doyle frontispiece is a bit of history. The contrast between the then and the now has never been better shown. Mr. Punch, who is a reformed character, presides over a healthy, hearty bevy of subjects while an aeroplane takes the place of the fat angel playing the trombone. Toby, faithful as ever, has succumbed to the charms of his master's panama hat. He has lost his distressed look, and finds that the cornucopia has brought out plenty of good things during the past eighty years in spite of anything that anybody can say.

AN AMERICAN writer in a British periodical, Jessie Haver Butler, quotes newspaper articles to show that the hotel industry in the United States has not suffered by the coming of prohibition, but that it has been placed on a sounder and more reputable basis. The Butler article should be welcome in England, where accurate statements as to the effect of prohibition in America are most necessary. Casual visitors to America from British shores have taken back the most diverse accounts as to the effect of going dry, and the public has been too ready to accept sweeping statements. Prohibition has curtailed liberty only to bring about a greater freedom. "When men don't drink, they think."

TIME devoted in schools to the study of the taxation problem, as proposed by Lewis B. Avery, assistant superintendent of the San Francisco schools, may easily be well spent. Such education should lay the foundation for a better understanding of this complex question which concerns every one, and undoubtedly eventually will contribute to a satisfactory solution of it. If the whole subject is studied the pupils will learn, for one thing, that wars now take most of the money raised by taxation, and, once that fact is generally appreciated, concerted action to reduce the tax burden, and to put public funds to more profitable use, will surely be made easier than it is today.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and the Tar Baby are as popular in London as in the States, and Mabel Dearmer, as an interpreter, is delightful. In what has been called the most beautifully appointed theater in England, that is to say England's most popular park, the story of Brer Rabbit has been given. The music took one to old Virginia, and then seemed to embody the feeling of the English countryside lying dreamily in the brilliant sunshine. These out-of-door plays are what have been wanted for a long time. Children in thousands looked on with wide-open eyes, too breathless to speak; the best of story books lay before their very eyes.